# Daily Report

# Latin America

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# Daily Report
## Latin America

*FBIS-LAT-92-120* *22 June 1992*

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### Continued Reaction to U.S. Supreme Court Ruling

EL TIEMPO carries a government communique on the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in the "United States versus Alvarez Machain case." The communique reads that "This is a serious precedent, the effects of which ostensibly violate fundamental principles of international law and order. The Colombian Government does not agree with the violation of state's internal rights and sovereignty as a means of legitimizing the seizure of individuals in foreign countries for later transfer and trial in another state. This stance damages valuable precepts of harmonious international coexistence, such as equality, territorial integrity, sovereignty, self-determination, and nonintervention in other states' internal affairs." "For Colombia, kidnapping is a crime that warrants total repudiation and cannot, under any circumstances, be legitimized."

When commenting on the U. S. Supreme Court ruling Ecuadoran Government and Justice Minister Cesar Verduga stated that Ecuador will never allow authorities from another country to meddle in domestic, much less, judicial affairs because it would be an attack on the country's sovereignty, reports Quito Radio.

Regarding the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling El Salvador radio reports that President Cristiani stated: "We do not have to reject it. That is their own business. It is an internal law of the United States, and it will be in effect in the United States." In the event that "federal officials carry out their actions on Salvadoran territory, the Salvadoran authorities will enforce their own legal system."

Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken termed the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the Alvarez Machain case "a flagrant violation of international law," according to ABC COLOR. The foreign minister said Paraguay believes that international law "constitutes the best tool" in promoting solutions to controversies.

### Venezuela

In a news conference with local reporters, broadcast live by Caracas TV, President Carlos Andres Perez said "there will be no coup d'etat in Venezuela." He said the "last blow" of the "old coupist tradition" occurred on 4 February. Concerning the appointment of military officers to other governmental positions, Perez said he was "satisfied" with the appointments he has made, adding that it was "possible" that there "could be" others "especially" since "some members of the Armed Forces" were retiring.

### Panama

LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA reports Foreign Minister Julio Linares has "retracted a statement he made regarding the participation of U.S. soldiers" in the search of a legislator's residence. He said he was repeating "a version of the incident as it was received at the Foreign Ministry."

EL SIGLO reports Foreign Minister Julio Linares has stated Peruvian Embassy employees in Panama "must leave the national territory by the end of June owing to the break in relations between the two countries."

### Nicaragua

BARRICADA reports President Chamorro "confirmed" Nicaragua is "'discussing'" with the Peruvian Government a possible exchange of Soviet-made weapons for other types of goods. Chamorro added, "'if we can exchange war tanks and helicopters for ambulances and civilian airplanes, we will do so.'"

### Paraguay

Asuncion TV broadcasts live coverage of the ceremonies instituting the new Constitution. On 20 June the Constituent Assembly ratified and promulgated the Constitution, which went into effect on 21 June. On 22 June, President Andres Rodriguez and members of the legislative and judicial branches took an oath of allegiance to the Constitution at the National Congress building.

### Cuba

Havana radio reports the Council of State has decided to "relieve Isidoro Malmierca Peoli of the office of Cuban foreign minister." Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada has been appointed minister of foreign relations, Alcibiades Hidalgo Basulto has been named Cuba's ambassador to the United Nations, and Comrade Fernando Ramirez de Estenoz has been designated first vice minister of the Foreign Ministry.

### Haiti

Port-au-Prince TV carries live the speech by Prime Minister Bazin at his inauguration ceremony. He states, "Our mandate is the only mandate. The mandate is to free these people, this country, from the disastrous consequences of a national drama which they definitely have nothing to do with. To do that, as true democrats and partisans of dialogue, we are going to resume negotiations to find a solution that all parties can accept." He adds, "...we are ready to meet with Reverend Father Aristide wherever, whenever, and without reserve or conditions."

## OLADE Questions Crude Oil Tax Proposal

*PA1806151192 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 92*

[Text] The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) questioned the proposal aimed at creating a world tax on the use of crude oil. According to OLADE, oil producers, which are mostly developing countries, will end up paying the tax.

The regional organization pointed out that such a tax would appear to be a strategy aimed at penalizing the oil producing countries to relieve the fiscal deficits of the industrialized countries, instead of a proposal aimed at finding new sources of revenues to solve environmental issues.

OLADE, headquartered in Quito, indicated that to solve regional environmental issues, the flow of capital must first be reversed as our problems originate from poverty, which will only be solved by promoting development.

The proposal to establish a tax on the use of crude oil to finance environmental protection programs was presented during the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, which concluded on 14 June. The tax proposal did not receive much support.

OLADE also noted that the summit did not acknowledge the efforts made by Latin America and the Caribbean to decrease carbon dioxide emission by 30 percent by generating clean hydroelectric energy.

In a written statement, OLADE Executive Secretary Gabriel Sanchez Sierra pointed out the region's accomplishments between 1970 and 1990, which represented a considerable financial sacrifice, was not even considered by the Earth Summit. He added that the Earth Summit did not establish an agenda for follow-up actions and did not establish the necessary financial allocations to continue sustainable growth objectives.

As a positive aspect of the summit, Mr. Sanchez Sierra highlighted the fact that a country in the region served as host to such a significant meeting. The basis of an understanding that will govern the new international order during the 21st century will emerge from the dialogue that began at the Earth Summit.

## Cartagena Agreement Commission Meets in Quito

### Negotiations Delayed

*PA1806123792 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 92*

[Text] The interruption in diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Peru, in addition to differences regarding bilateral economic bonds among the Andean partners, interfered with decisive Andean group negotiations on 16 June.

A spokesman for the Cartagena Agreement Commission meeting said that the current state of Caracas-Lima relations could make it extremely difficult to reach a joint agreement during the multilateral negotiations.

The same source also indicated that another issue in question is the need to comply with existing guidelines whereby the Andean countries, when negotiating with third countries, should do so as a bloc, not bilaterally, as has happened in certain instances.

The source also pointed out that the break in relations between Venezuela and Peru that occurred after President Alberto Fujimori's proclaimed dictatorship goes beyond the capability of the Quito meeting and must be solved by the respective foreign ministries and governments.

Regarding multilateral relations, the source stated that bilateral trade agreements such as the ones between Colombia, Chile, and Bolivia; MERCOSUR [Southern Cone Common Market]; and the trilateral agreement among Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico tend to contradict guidelines for the Andean Pact to negotiate as a group.

Despite the fact that the aforementioned problems always existed, the second Cartagena Agreement working meeting showed rapid progress in analyzing issues related to economic integration of the five countries.

Miguel Rodriguez, director of the Venezuelan Foreign Trade Institute, stated that during the meeting a working group was appointed to analyze a project related to commercial settlements with Mexico, and that progress had been made in evaluating a common customs tariff.

Colombian Foreign Trade Minister Juan Manuel Santos said issues related to customs tariffs and the elimination of export incentives are not considered delicate issues at this time. According to Mr. Santos, there are other more difficult issues to consider.

Delegates from the five participating countries are compelled to follow guidelines issued by all the presidents so in two weeks all trade barriers are to disappear. They are also to implement a zero custom tariff in the regional product exchange.

Another issue is the evaluation and resolution of customs tariffs for more than 6,000 products that will be regulated in the Andean Group exchange with third countries, and will finally enable the creation of an Andean customs union.

Free trade between Venezuela, Colombia, and Bolivia has tacitly been in effect since 1 January. In the cases of Ecuador and Peru, it will be implemented as of 1 July per presidential guidelines approved in December in Cartagena.

### Trade Agreement Reached

*PA1806145792 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] The Andean countries, except Peru, have reached initial agreements to establish within two weeks a subregional free trade zone and gradual adoption in phases of

a common tariff. Bernardo Inch, Bolivia's main delegate, said there has been progress in several areas toward reaching an initial agreement on the free trade zone, a common tariff, and a consensus on macroeconomic policies. He pointed out that the Andean Pact managed to survive at the Quito meeting.

Integration is advancing in a very positive way and we are making great progress, he said. Without giving details, Inch added that Peru is faced with a special situation: It disagrees with several points and did not approve some points the other countries did.

Conference sources said the differences with Peru stem from that country's special situation in the wake of the 5 April institutional changes that prompted Caracas to suspend diplomatic relations with Lima.

Given that Lima refuses to approve consensus decisions, the problem is that these decisions reportedly would not have the same legal force for implementation purposes. The consensus problem is [words indistinct], the sources said.

Colombian Foreign Trade Minister Juan Manuel Santos said there would be no consensus should Peru abstain from voting but decisions may be made because a Peruvian abstention would not be tantamount to a negative vote.

The meeting of the Cartagena Agreement Commission, the top organization of the Andean Pact, headed by Ecuadoran Juan Falconi, continued into the evening with the analysis of actions to overcome the economic alliance's deadlock. Following a brief recess in the evening to attend a social ceremony, we will meet again to discuss the issue at length if need be into the wee hours of the morning, because the meeting must conclude on 17 June, Inch said.

Falconi said the partners' aim is to implement the free zone agreement fully to establish a subregional exchange beginning 1 July. He pointed out that the subregional trade tariff regime with the rest of the world will be established within the 1 January 1994 deadline. Falconi said that of the 6,500 products that make up the AIC [not further identified], Ecuador has requested a special status for 1,022 articles, with Venezuela and Colombia requesting the same for 500 other articles. Everything will be adjusted by the 1994 deadline, Falconi added.

### Customs Rate Approved

*PA1806212592 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] The five Andean Group countries agreed, following a very lengthy meeting, to approve common export customs for 80 percent of the region's export products. Ecuador's Industry, Commerce, and Integration Minister Juan Falconi stated that the idea is to implement a free trade zone beginning 1 July.

A Cartagena Agreement commission will meet again to discuss points of vital importance for the survival of the Andean Pact. These points include the dismantling of the export incentives developed by Colombia and Venezuela.

It has been reported that custom proposals for the remaining items are entitled to the special treatment that should be awarded to Andean products by the Andean partners, who would have to include them in the common export customs list until 1994.

In this context, Ecuador will enjoy the special treatment it has requested for 1,000 [as heard] items. The import customs list establishes 15 percent duties on raw material exports, from 10 to 15 percent on semiprocessed products, and 20 percent on fully processed products.

Colombia and Venezuela will enjoy special treatment, but for only 500 items. This has been announced by Bolivia's Integration Secretary Bernardo Inch. Bolivia enjoys a 100 percent customs duties exemption on all products.

Minister Juan Falconi stated the purpose of the meeting was to make progress on all the points of the commission's agenda. He explained that the commission is not in a position to propose a meeting of the Andean Presidential Council for July in Galapagos.

### Peru Votes Against Accords

*PA1806163892 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jun 92*

[Text] Peru voted on 18 June against the Andean integration agreements debated since 15 June in Quito, Ecuador, due to the existing break in diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Peru.

Economy Minister Carlos Bolona ruled out, however, that the Lima Government has left the Andean Pact. It simply cannot conceive of integration when two member countries have suspended diplomatic relations. The break in diplomatic relations between Peru and Venezuela caused the Andean meeting in Quito to end with frozen agreements. Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Bolona said that his delegation's negative vote was prompted by the break in diplomatic relations between his country and Venezuela last April. To speak of integration when there are member countries that have suspended relations with one another, is not integration to us. There is a problem, a political incident that should be resolved, Bolona told Ecuadoran newsmen.

Miguel Rodriguez, his Venezuelan colleague, said that by voting negatively, Peru has confirmed its intention not to continue to fulfill its commitments to the previously agreed free zone, and its intention not to fulfill new commitments adopted in the future. It is, in fact, excluding itself from the Andean group, he reiterated.

Peru's Eolona said, however, that this does not signify that Peru is leaving the Andean Pact, and added that another meeting will be held in mid-July.

### Meeting 'Not a Failure'

*PA1906030692 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 92*

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government believes the meeting held by the Cartagena Agreement commission in Quito, Ecuador was not a failure, because the internal conflicts of both Venezuela and Peru should not be considered an obstacle for the Andean integration process in which the countries of the region are involved, Government and Justice Minister Cesar Verduga said.

[Begin recording] [Verduga] [Words indistinct] I would not say the meeting was a complete failure. Four of the five countries that are members of the Andean Pact have decided to stay. [Words indistinct] We regret the decision made by one of the five members and we hope this decision is later changed.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Verduga] Ask the Congress president.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Verduga] None, I have been invited to a social event with all Andean parliamentarians. I may attend.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Verduga] Yes, I was told in Congress that they would come, but that is an interparliamentarian issue.

[Reporter] Some businessmen believe the problems between Peru and Venezuela should first be solved before we continue with the Andean Pact negotiations. Does Ecuador support this position as well?

[Verduga] That is a problem that only concerns Venezuela and Peru. We believe the important thing is to save the Andean Pact [words indistinct]. The Peruvian-Venezuelan conflict is their problem.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Verduga] The president has talked about this before. The president will only travel to Peru if he is sure specific results will be obtained and only if they respond to the legitimate interests of Ecuador.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Verduga] Not now. The foreign ministers, not necessarily the presidents, have been in contact. The presidents talked in Quito, they talked in [word indistinct], and I believe they talked in Cartagena. The foreign ministers are meeting now. That is how modern international relations should be. [end recording]

### Human Rights Association Condemns U.S. Ruling

*PA1806214692 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1536 GMT 18 Jun 92*

[Text] Quito, 18 Jun (EFE)—On 18 June, the Latin American Human Rights Association (ALDHU) condemned the U.S. Supreme Court ruling authorizing the kidnapping of alleged criminals in third countries for trial in U.S. courts.

The ALDHU, with headquarters in Quito, said the ruling is "illegitimate, anti-juridical, and violates the sovereignty of nations." In addition, "the legalization of kidnapping entails a general state of juridical insecurity that violates the basic principles on which international law is based," ALDHU adds.

In the opinion of ALDHU, the Latin American countries should suspend their current extradition treaties with the United States and demand visas from U.S. policemen who try to enter their countries.

### IDB, Six Countries Reach Agreement on Economics

*PA2206042192 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2243 GMT 21 Jun 92*

[Text] Caracas, 21 Jun (NOTIMEX)—The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the six Latin American countries with the largest relative growth agreed here on 21 June to move forward with their economic opening policies and to support democratic continuity in the region.

They also proposed that the governments "increase" their attention to the less privileged sectors through social investment programs financed by funds from economic modernization and effective tax policies.

During a news conference held at the Miraflores Presidential Palace, Ricardo Haussman, the Venezuelan coordination and planning minister, explained, "We are facing lessons on economic policy in Latin America, where the economic changes directed at transformation have been adopted with greater courage."

The official spoke after two days of discussions and exchanging experiences with his colleagues from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico, as well as with Enrique Iglesias, the president of the IDB.

The officials agreed that international liberalization and competition policies can only be possible within a democratic regime. This was a clear statement in support of the Venezuelan Government, which was shaken by a failed military coup attempt in February 1992.

Mexican Finance Secretary Pedro Aspe Armella announced that a coordination meeting between the six economy ministers and the president of the IDB will be held in February 1993, in Oaxaca State, in the southwest of Mexico.

Iglesias denied that neoliberal policies in Latin America might represent an affront to democracy, by stating that the roots of today's social discontent lie in the disorderly policies that preceded the current adjustment measures.

The official pointed out that "economic and social turmoil are usually accompanied by success and progress, which are greater than the former."

In the ministers' opinion, the six countries are forecasting GNP increases for 1992 between 2.2 percent in Brazil and 6.5 and 7 percent in Argentina and Chile respectively.

According to the economy ministers, GNP increase rates forecasted for Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela will be 4, 3, and 5 percent respectively.

Haussman said that the meeting, which took place about 600 km southeast of Lima at the Guri Dam, also set forth a common stance for their upcoming meeting with U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, which is set for the week beginning on 22 June in Washington.

Haussman and his Chilean colleague Alejandro Foxley agreed that Latin America has become a valid representative for the developing world, as well as the region with the greatest growth potential for the decade of 1990.

To this end, the ministers called for greater unity among Latin American integration efforts, such as the Andean Group, Mercosur [the Southern Cone Common Market], and the Group of Three (G-3).

On the integration efforts of the United States within the framework of the Enterprise for the Americas, Iglesias stated that progress has been made in trade, investments, and foreign debt—the three basic issues of the U.S. initiative.

The proposed free trade agreement between Mexico, Canada, and the United States will be signed in the near future. It is the trade effort that has achieved the greatest level of progress to date, according to Iglesias, while other countries have signed guideline agreements with Washington.

He reported that the IDB has granted four loans worth $500 million to Chile, Colombia, Jamaica, and Bolivia, in order to create favorable trade conditions. He said another five loans are being studied.

A multilateral investment fund was created between the United States, Canada, Japan, Europe, and Latin America, for a total of $1.25 billion, and the U.S. Government implemented debt reduction agreements with Honduras, El Salvador, Jamaica, and Bolivia.

The president of the IDB said that integration efforts in the region and with the United States increased recently because the Latin American countries are benefiting by using "convoy sailing" strategies and by applying similar economic policies.

## Cuba

### Malmierca Relieved of Foreign Ministry Post

*FL2006183692 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Text] On the recommendation of the Politburo, the Council of State has designated Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada minister of foreign relations. Likewise, Alcibiades Hidalgo Basulto will assume the Cuban representation to the United Nations, and Comrade Fernando Ramirez de Estenoz will act as first vice minister of the Foreign Ministry. These designations are in accordance with the decision of the Council of State to relieve Isidoro Malmierca Peoli of the office of Cuban foreign minister.

Comrade Malmierca, who has occupied that office for more than 15 years and has overcome many limitations in the final stages due to health problems, will continue cooperating with the foreign relations sector of our country. The Council of State has designated Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada as his replacement. Alarcon, who has an executive background and who has acknowledged prestige in the sphere of Cuban foreign policies, occupied for the second time, since 1989, the office of Cuban ambassador to the United Nations.

Alcibiades Hidalgo Basulto has been designated to carry out responsibilities as ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the United Nations. Hidalgo is 46 years old, has a degree in journalism, and is a member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. Hidalgo will retain the rank of first vice minister in the Ministry of Foreign Relations [Minrex].

On the other hand, Fernando Ramirez de Estenoz was designated first vice minister to the minister of Minrex [as heard]. Comrade Ramirez de Estenoz, who is 40 years old, is a doctor with a degree in social sciences and has carried out various responsibilities in the sphere of international relations of the UJC [Young Communist Union] and the Cuban mission in Angola.

### Official on 'Unanimous' Rejection of U.S. Ruling

*PA1906152492 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Interview with Vice Foreign Minister Ramon Sanchez-Parodi by Barbara Bethancourt in Havana, date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Bethancourt] I would like to hear your views on the U.S. Supreme Court ruling.

[Sanchez-Parodi] It involves a fundamental problem of respect for the national sovereignty of other countries. The United States, the Washington administration, violated this when it organized the kidnapping of a person accused of a crime in a foreign country. The idea was to try that person under U.S. laws, ignoring and transgressing not just international conventions and treaties, but also treaties with Mexico. The Mexican Government rightly stated this when criticizing the ruling, declaring it invalid and unacceptable.

[Bethancourt] This is a point worth discussing. You already mentioned the Mexican Government reaction, but many countries —I dare say almost all of Latin America—have opposed the decision.

[Sanchez-Parodi] No doubt, rejection of the ruling and of the U.S. actions is unanimous. With this action, the United States has again totally ignored international commitments; it has also rejected international rules of coexistence. This constitutes a serious violation of these principles and is demonstrative of the U.S. imperial policy, and of the imperial mentality prevalent among U.S. leaders. I deem it very important to note that the ruling and the methods employed by the U.S. Administration have been just about unanimously rejected.

[Bethancourt] You referred to joint extradition treaties between the United States and Mexico in this case. I would like to ask you a question that moves a little bit away from the point of this conversation. When there are no such treaties, can a matter like this one be handled legally?

[Sanchez-Parodi] There is no doubt that international law must be adhered to, abided by, and respected, as it always provides the correct framework for this kind of thing. We even have the International Court of Justice. In other words, aside from strictly bilateral communications, multilateral organizations offer a number of legal mechanisms.

[Bethancourt] Will there always be some kind of legal venue that precludes kidnapping?

[Sanchez-Parodi] What must never be used is force; norms of coexistence and international law must never be ignored, which is what the United States did and has now endorsed. The U.S. Executive or President carried out that action, and now the Supreme Court ruling has sanctioned and endorsed it.

[Bethancourt] We are discussing this topic because of the ruling involving a Mexican citizen. I recall that the United States approved the invasion of Panama for the same purpose, to bring General Manuel Antonio Noriega to trial.

[Sanchez-Parodi] There is no doubt that the backdrop to all this is the illegality of the U.S. invasion, as well as the very clear and stated purpose of going to and invading Panama, in what amounted to a hunt for Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega.

[Bethancourt] I wonder if, as a result of this U.S. Supreme Court ruling, the U.S. Government will not feel free from the bonds of international agreements and repeat military adventures such as the one in Panama, and kidnap in other countries any person the U.S. Government regards as a criminal.

[Sanchez-Parodi] U.S. institutions, in this instance the Supreme Court, back the Executive's actions. This is an arrangement between the two. One helps the other. It is very important to point out, however, that there has been a strong, virtually unanimous international reaction against this ruling. Such a reaction is the best way to halt this U.S. imperial action.

### Further on Ruling

*PA2006174492 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Commentary by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] The U.S. Supreme Court ruling authorizing the kidnapping of foreign citizens in other countries has angered the world community, to the point that within a few hours of the decision many adverse sentiments were noted.

DIARIO 16 of Galicia said the U.S. Supreme Court ruling represents a step backwards of at least a century in the fight to establish human rights as a universal issue.

The U.S. Supreme Court decision was also widely condemned in Latin America, where adjectives such as outrageous, uncivilized, and aberrant were used to describe the ruling.

Official Cuban reaction as well as the media's reaction were immediately heard, within a Latin American and Caribbean context. Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ramon Sanchez-Parodi told Radio Havana Cuba that the United States is once again disregarding its international commitments, as well as the norms of coexistence among states.

According to Sanchez-Parodi, the U.S. Supreme Court ruling authorizing the kidnapping of foreign citizens in other countries is yet more evidence of the imperialist mentality prevalent among U.S. leaders. The Cuban deputy foreign minister noted there are legal channels that render the use of force unnecessary when it comes to settling a dispute or any other difference among nations.

The Cuban newspaper GRANMA stated in an article that the United States does not have the right to impose the trigger-happy law of the West, the law of the jungle, or its lynching law on other countries.

We should add that the most dangerous thing about the decision is that it gives the CIA and other U.S. organizations a blank check to repeat kidnappings in the future, such as those carried out against Panamanian General Manuel Antonio Noriega or Mexican doctor Humberto Alvarez Machain.

The world's leading capitalist country may have established a powerful strategic means for action. This would be in accordance with the role of international policeman assumed by the United States since the Persian Gulf war.

### Jurists Comment

*FL2206013992 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 92*

[Interview with Dr. Amaro Salup, president of the Supreme People's Tribunal, and Dr. Ramon de la Cruz, attorney general, by reporter Maribel Puerto—recorded]

[Text] The National Union of Cuban Lawyers has issued a declaration of condemnation on the decision adopted by the U.S. Supreme Court authorizing the kidnapping of foreigners to be tried in U.S. territory.

[Begin recording] [Puerto] The U.S. Supreme Court decision approving the kidnapping of foreigners for trial under U.S. laws was the subject I discussed today with members of Cuba's judicial sector, among them Dr. Amaro Salup, president of the Supreme People's Tribunal:

[Amaro] It is inconceivable, within international judicial practice, to try to validate events of this nature by a judicial decision—a judicial decision which for Cuba, in this specific case, had no validity whatsoever because it was adopted by a judicial organ of another country which is extending its decision and dispositions to other countries, in other words, to the territory of another country. If all the countries, for example, make a common practice of the principle of extraterritoriality and respect for the right of other nations in the places which are considered to have this right, it is evident that violation of this principle infringes on the sovereignty of another state. In other words, the country which accepts activities of this kind as legal is simply giving up a part of its sovereignty.

I believe that in the judicial practice of any country, in international law, or in any sane mind not dominated by hegemonic belief in the superiority of one state over all others, this type of decision lacks any kind of validity. At least, for us—I am telling you explicitly—this is an illegal act and Cuban law prohibits it. If any act of this nature were to take place in Cuba, we would know how to respond to it appropriately, in accordance with our laws which are the ones that, for us, come first, in the same manner that, I believe, for other states their laws come first.

[Puerto] Dr. Ramon de la Cruz, attorney general of the Republic of Cuba, also gave me his opinion.

As a former member of the UN Commission on Judicial Justice, how do you view this decision adopted by the U.S. Supreme Court?

[De la Cruz] There are clearly established procedures in international norms, including extradition accords, which is the only manner by which an indicted person can be taken to another to be tried. Countries sign and develop bilateral extradition accords and the United Nations has established examples of extradition accords. The only legal, possible manner to try in one country a person who is living in another is by way of extradition

or a request of judicial cooperation from that other country. The United States violated this completely. They kidnapped the alleged culprit of a crime, took him to the United States, and now are attempting to try him. This is unprecedented in the world's judicial history. This is nothing more than savagery, from the judicial point of view. It has no type of justification from the legal point of view.

The decision by the U.S. Supreme Court is congruent with the policies adopted by the United States in the last few years. They believe themselves owners of the world and the hegemonic power which dictates and acts as it finds convenient. This is definitely, nothing more than evidence of what we have always said: The U.S. judicial system is contradictory, is full of injustices, human rights violations, and can not serve as an example for any country of the world.

[Puerto] As a result of the decision adopted by the U.S. Supreme Court, experts throughout the world are affirming that it represent a backward judicial step in international relations. [end recording]

## EC 'Concern' Over U.S. Trade Bill Noted

*FL1906183392 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] The EC and Portugal have expressed to the U.S. Government their deep concern about the impact passage of the Torricelli bill, which is directed against Cuba, could have on international trade. The legislation which is now being debated in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress includes among other measures prohibiting American subsidiaries located in other countries from carrying on trade with Cuba.

In a note delivered to the State Department on 7 April and circulated just a few hours ago by the Cuban diplomatic mission as an official document of the [UN] General Assembly, the EC expresses that as a matter of principle and policy, its member states cannot accept the territorial extension of U.S. jurisdiction. In the message, the EC notes with concern that the bill would introduce discriminatory fiscal sanctions against U.S. companies whose subsidiaries abroad carry on trade with Cuba. This action would involve a draconian economic disincentive for transactions that would be permitted under other jurisdictions.

According to the EC, this measure would be in contradiction to standards of international law and courtesy among nations, in addition to harming international maritime shipping and negatively affecting the EC member countries' trade with the United States. The EC, which also claims to have the support of Canada and Sweden, asked Washington to take measures to prevent this proposed legislation from becoming law.

In an effort to win the vote of the influential community of Cuban descent residing in Florida, the George Bush administration recently announced its support for this initiative, as did Democratic presidential candidate William Clinton. According to its sponsors, the aim of the Torricelli bill is to contribute to overthrowing the Cuban revolutionary government, which has been one of the main U.S. objectives since 1959.

## Torricelli Bill Criticized

*PA2106200792 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 92*

[Commentary by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] An anti-Cuban draft bill sponsored by Representative Robert Torricelli, democrat from New Jersey, has faced a tough struggle in gaining support, as illustrated by the EEC's defiant position.

Legislation currently being discussed by House of Representative committees proposes toughening the merciless economic blockade against Cuba. Torricelli and some of his followers, such as Senator Bob Graham, intend to smother the Cubans, but this requires the help of U.S. allies. This is where the obstacles arise: the EEC informed the U.S. State Department that its member countries cannot accept the territorial extension of U.S. jurisdiction.

In a note dated 7 April and released this week at the United Nations, the EEC also advised that another Torricelli draft bill contradicts international law. The one in question deals with third country vessels that trade with Cuba. According to the bill under consideration, such ships could not call at U.S. ports for a six-month period, a measure that the White House has in fact already established.

The European rejection has already been communicated, without diplomatic artifice, to convey Europe's annoyance with the idea that Washington intends to dictate the countries with which the EC should trade, and without taking into consideration their interests. These ideas clash with the economic theme of the Torricelli draft bill, which definitely depends on third countries.

Europe's annoyance was forecast by Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gelbard, who said before Congress in April that the Torricelli draft bill would complicate U.S. relations with its allies. Apparently, Torricelli and his colleagues have not learnt the lesson. In 1990, when the U.S. Congress approved the so-called Mack Amendment prohibiting branches of U.S. companies based in third countries to trade with Cuba, the affected countries protested. Once again the allies have revolted.

## Haitian Prime Minister Appointment Criticized

*FL1906150692 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1155 GMT 19 Jun 92*

["Our Opinion" commentary by Orlando Contreras]

[Text] Marc Bazin is supposed to become prime minister of Haiti today. A well-known Duvalierist and a virtual

accomplice of the coupist military, Bazin was appointed to the position of prime minister via a parliamentary farce in a country in which none of the basic civil or social rights apply or are respected. Bazin was the man chosen for the transition from the very beginning by the coupist military men, who did not accept Rene Theodore for the position despite the fact that Theodore had the backing of the majority of the population, and therefore had a chance to seek real solutions in that tormented country.

Haiti's legitimate president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the only president elected in untainted elections, categorically rejects Bazin's presence in the government. Marc Bazin ran for the presidency for the Duvalierist authorities, after being the dictatorship's finance minister and one of the strongmen behind the throne, with economic and financial ties in Europe and the United States. Defeated in the elections, Bazin in this way has obtained, through the support and under the conditions of the coupist military, what he was unable to obtain from the Haitian people.

With Bazin's becoming prime minister today, nothing will change in Haiti. On the contrary, the political and social situation will become even more tense because the appointment of this well-known figure of the Duvalierist dynasty, who is linked to the military, clearly shows that it is not in the coupists' plans to moderate the social and political pressure that exists in that anguished nation, much less to return the Presidency to the man elected in free elections, the priest Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Haiti, which UN statistics place among the world's 10 poorest countries, where all kinds of social problems are piling up—including, obviously, those of public health and the environment—without any attempt to solve them, that nation, the first nation in Latin America and the Caribbean to attain its independence in the last century, is today sunk in an acute crisis to which no solution through negotiations and peaceful agreement is visible in the short term.

### Carlos Rodriguez Attends Central-South Meeting

*FL2006005392 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] Vice President of the Council of State Carlos Rafael Rodriguez is in Geneva to participate in a two-day Central-South meeting, which will examine among other topics the current international situation. This meeting was convened as the result of a decision made in the last meeting of the dissolved South Commission, in which it decided to evaluate its work to learn about the true results following the publication of its work report in 1990.

At this meeting, the emphasis will be on the importance and impact caused by that book as well as the changes reported in the South as a result of the dissolution of the former Soviet Union and the socialist bloc. Julius Nyerere, former president of Tanzania and the South Commission, will present a report as the leader of the South Commission and a representative of the organization following its dissolution.

According to sources close to the meeting, a new document will also be analyzed, which was written by a team created following the dissolution of the South Commission. The meeting will be held behind closed doors at the Intercontinental Hotel on 20-21 June.

## Haiti

### Bazin Resigns 18 Jun as MIDH President

*FL1906135392 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] In a communique dated 18 June, the executive committee of the Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti [MIDH] advises that since the two chambers ratified his declaration of general policy, Marc Louis Bazin no longer considers himself president of MIDH. According to the MIDH communique, Mr. Bazin has made this decision because precedence must be given to the interests of the country, rather than the interests of a person or group of people. The next MIDH national congress will be led by a special committee.

This communique was signed by MIDH Secretary General (Michel Gehy).

### Provisional President Nerette Resigns 19 Jun

*PA1906165092 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 19 Jun (AFP)—Provisional Haitian President Joseph Nerette officially resigned on 19 June.

Nerette had held the post for nine months, as stipulated in the tripartite Government-Army-Parliament agreement.

Joseph Nerette had been appointed by parliament to take office in accordance with Article 149 of the Haitian Constitution.

This article stipulates that in case of a presidential absence, the president of the Court of Appeal, the vice president, or the eldest magistrate must become president.

### New Prime Minister's Inauguration Ceremony Held

#### Honorat Address

*FL2106204092 Port-au-Prince Television Nationale d'Haiti in French 1440 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Speech by outgoing Prime Minister Jean-Jacques Honorat at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince on 19 June 1992—live]

[Text] Excellency, Mr. Provisional President of the Republic, Excellency Mr. Prime Minister, Messrs. State Secretaries... [pauses] Messrs. Ministers and State Secretaries, Mr. President of the Senate of the Republic, Mr. President of the House of Deputies, Mr. President and Honorable Members of the Court of Cassation, Mr. President of the Superior Court of Accounts and Administrative Litigation, Monsignor Apostolic Nuncio, Honorable Parliamentarians of the 45th Legislature, Mr. Commander in Chief, Messrs. Members of the command and the high general staff of the Haitian Armed Forces, distinguished representatives of the Haitian Episcopal Conference, officials of political parties, ladies and gentlemen:

Mr. President of the Republic, in this morning's ceremony, you meant to honor with all the solemnity suitable for such an occasion this phalanx of men who—like you and those under your high authority—have tirelessly given their best for the safety of the homeland and have not stopped bringing all their devotion and all their competence to the great national cause. [applause] The meanings of such events are drawn from within; I have no need to explain. It will be enough if I refer to the historical period we have just lived through in general terms and in broad outline. [applause]

Almost eight months ago to the day, we [as heard] were called to lead the government of the Republic as prime minister, in the thick of an exceptionally serious, severe crisis, a crisis that crashed headlong into, and seemed to have exposed the country to, the worst catastrophe of its history. [applause] The national life was virtually paralyzed. Everything was threatening to collapse amid scenes of unprecedented violence and doom-laden rumors. Gunboats were at our gates ready to [words indistinct] their rifles under the pretext that they had come to protect the citizens. Foreign hands, skilled in macabre maneuvers and leaving wounds on the painful [word indistinct] of our common homeland, were cynically striving hard to [words indistinct] of our misfortunes by fostering anarchy [applause] by fostering anarchy [repeats himself] and by threading strains of hatred and dissension among us. [applause]

Voices, whose accents are well-known, were raised in a chorus of survival, raised in the most extreme confusion of our then already-troubled minds, calling down the most terrifying disasters upon us. [applause] The citizens were brandishing their hatchets, preparing for fratricidal confrontations. It was in those hours of terror and calamity—we still remember them with dread—that, solicited from all sides, we had the fearsome honor to be at the helm facing the storm and warding off the curses that came to swoop down on us all. [applause] They called on us [as heard], a man who belongs to no party except that of the man himself; because of respect for his eminent dignity; a man who does not belong to any political coterie or clique, nor is pledged to any ideology; and whose life has been mostly devoted to the enduring struggle for democratic, civilized values; to the promotion of human rights and freedoms of citizens; especially to the defense of Haitian peasants who do not have voices, who do not have rights, and who are the most scorned people in our society. There was then need of a man with an open mind and the diplomacy to soften extremes, temper passions, offer a moral guarantee against wrath, against fear; to rescue the nation from the joint outburst of fury of the anarchists and colonialists of all nationalities. [applause]

It is in this context and this perspective that eight months ago we accepted the formidable challenge that history presented to us and decided to (?do our utmost) to mend the shredded national fabric and to resist the aggressiveness of some embassies and an international community looking for easy prey to subjugate. [applause]

Answering stoically the call of the homeland in danger, we have come to this national house as we have always lived, without fear and without reproach. We have worked dangerously, modestly, but also unsuspectingly, making a point of standing aloof from and above any partisan spirit as well as any political ambition. In keeping the nation alive and intact, we have won over the expectations of all those with a grudge against this country for having turned the world's history upside down. [applause] The much sought-after civil war did not take place. [applause] The much solicited and promised foreign intervention did not occur. [applause]

We have now reached the end of our mission, when we will hand the reins of government over to the choice [as heard] made by the national institutions in a concerted effort to find a Haitian, appeasing, and viable solution to the multiple and multiform crisis that has been turning the nation upside down for over six years. Actually, we are leaving gaily, with our head and mind held high, proud and happy for having served our country in dignity and honor in one of the most difficult moments of its history, proud and happy for having opposed blows to the sovereignty and the independence of our people, for having done everything to restore and preserve the public peace, and for having—in the broad situation of economic war declared on us by the countries of the hemisphere—managed, as skillfully as possible, the unexpected responses of the abandoned people that we are, while softening, as much as possible, the sufferings and deprivations of those who are more humble and more impoverished. [applause]

Ladies, gentlemen, and excellency, I will not take a long time to detail for you the arduous pages of a struggle that was always intended to be a national struggle and one that is only entering into a new phase today. May I be allowed only to point out that the last eight months have been, in the opinion of all, the most agitated that the country has lived through for six years and that this result was reached without political persecution, without loss of citizens' freedom of opinion or expression, in absolute respect of everyone's right to criticize and differ. We have not arrested or eliminated anybody. We have not convened any judicial authority to dictate orders. On the contrary, we have insisted on strict

observance of the law and on respect of the human rights of all persons in all areas that fall under the authority of the forces of law and order.

We have even—maybe for the first time in the institutional history of this country—had legal proceedings instituted against the agents of these forces presumed guilty of brutality or misuse of power while performing their duty. On that score, let us mention that in those cases—this resounds to its credit—we have received all desirable support and collaboration from the FADH [Haitian Armed Forces] high command. [applause] May it then be congratulated! [applause]

We hope that we have thus inaugurated democratic tolerance and the submission of all to the primacy of the law in this country. It is now time to express our gratitude toward the provisional president of the Republic for the confidence that he has always shown us during all these eight months of close and daily collaboration, offering us, thereby, the most favorable conditions for our actions. On behalf of all members of this government, we make it a point to thank him for the honor with which he has showered us and the flattering distinction of which we have just been the subject. Mr. President, we will have an undying memory of all that.

It is also time for us to say to the parliamentarians of the 45th legislature how much we have appreciated the help they brought us several times by supporting and encouraging our efforts. We are grateful to them.

We could not fail to have a special thought in these minutes for all those who have gone along with us from the very start of our tiring and perilous enterprise, who have helped us cope with the burden of the times, who have (?experienced the hardships) with us, who have held fast throughout the upheaval. They deserve the respect and the gratitude of the nation. [applause]

We feel we will fail in a patriotic duty if we do not take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate the Haitian people for their wonderful courage and the outstanding political maturity that they have evinced during these long months of suffering and adversity. Thwarting all antinational maneuvers, they have not given in to blackmail nor let themselves be led to crazy and new adventures. They have closed their ears to the songs of the sirens and have refused to answer the repeated, insane calls for violence and economic self-destruction. [applause] They have showed once again that the nation can place great hopes in them. [applause]

Our thanks are also directed to those countless Haitian and foreign friends who have helped the country during all these eight months to circumvent and to overcome the embargo that has been so unfairly imposed on it. [applause] The circumstances do not yet allow us publicly to reveal their names and to point them out for the Haitian people's gratitude. Nevertheless, may they know that they have won their right to national gratitude! [applause]

Mr. Prime Minister, I will be annoyed with myself if I do not take advantage of these words of thanks to hail your accession to the head of the Government of the Republic. [applause] History has directed that, at this moment... [pauses] at this crucial watershed, you take over [applause] to be on watch and to ensure the continuity of our people's ever-unfinished struggle for freedom, democracy, and progress. [applause] (?Given your) familial and social traditions and your administrative and political culture, you have all the trumps to come up triumphantly to the expectations of history. [applause] I offer you my best wishes for success. Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, thank you. [applause]

## Nerette Address

*FL2106220592 Port-au-Prince Television Nationale d'Haiti in French 1501 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Speech by outgoing President Joseph Nerette at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince—live]

[Text] Haitian men and women of the nine geographical departments of Haiti, Haitian families: Eight months ago when I took charge of this dubious mission as provisional president, I was nourishing in my innermost being the intimate hope of reestablishing in this country the supreme authority of the Haitian state and of bringing some calm and legitimate hope to all those peaceful, courageous Haitian families whom a long period of political unrest, punctuated by hold-ups, uprootings, astounding massacres, and other forms of unpunished brigandage, had needlessly caused to divide, sadden, and plunge into impoverishment and ruin under the often powerless eyes of public authorities in deep decay. It is a terrible thing that those damnable criminal practices became established systems.

I certainly agree with you, citizens and Haitian families, that the hardships of unemployment have plunged several thousand hard workers into despair. OAS interference in the internal affairs of our sovereign state has been the principal cause of the worsening of our economic and social problems. Nevertheless, and thank God, after the first 30 days of my accession to the provisional presidency, republican order, peace and quiet in the streets, protection of lives and property, respect for privacy, and the dignity of each citizen—including political ideologies and social classes—returned, resuming their tangible, active, inalienable, and sacred value inside the city. [applause].

Students of the underprivileged urban and rural sector, while resuming the path toward education, had finally won out over obscuring anarchism. In contrast to the dreadful spectre of the new partisan state of that time—entirely established for the purpose of uprooting democracy—the substitution of a tangible state of law slowly reestablished an atmosphere of general trust, making possible, to the majority's satisfaction, a general resumption of business despite the constraints of the embargo.

Citizens, Haitian families, in spite of the disappointing results of our most legitimate desire for peace, the people became trapped in a situation in which international democracy was subordinated to the forces of crime and public immorality. The provisional government of these eight months has avoided any blemish, and has held high the sacred standard of the territory's integrity and national sovereignty. [applause].

The differences that existed between the executive and the legislative, resolved by the protocol agreement signed in Washington, epitomize in my opinion an eloquent lesson in institutional democracy imposed by our Court of Cassation on everyone—Haitians and foreigners—who had lost themselves by believing that the sovereign Republic of Haiti, under my presidency, would graciously succumb to behaving as a vassal province of any organization [applause] [word indistinct.]

As far as I am concerned, I have always believed in the intrinsic capability of each sane and responsible phalanx of the Haitian elite to put the supreme collective interest above their own and to seek, in wisdom and in a patriotic spirit, the sincere compromise, the authentically national solutions appropriate to our internal problems, secure from all foreign interference in our affairs. [applause].

Seeing this conviction through tangible and edifying acts, on 12 April 1992 I convened all sectors of the national life to join the executive in seeking and finding together the way to extricate the country from the difficult deadlock to which the OAS unilateral embargo has given us no alternative since October 1991. [applause] Long and arduous negotiations from 24 April to 8 May 1992 [words indistinct].

Haitians of the nine geographical departments of Haiti, Haitian families, with the negotiations and constitutional and legal procedures having ended with the selection and ratification of the new prime minister and the consensus government, the moment has come for me, in my capacity as constitutional provisional president of the Republic, to give, and as a matter of fact, I solemnly appoint citizen Marc Louis Bazin [applause] to assume the duties of prime minister and head of the consensus government. [applause] In conveying the reins of the faith of the Republic to citizen Marc Louis Bazin, I nourish the deep conviction that the martyr people of Haiti, out of breath and out of patience, will not be deceived. [applause].

Mr. New Prime Minister, I am pleased, in this particular occurrence of your honest citizen's life and of political man, to give you my fervent, sincere wishes for full success in achieving this difficult mission at the service of the general interest. [applause].

One of the noblest objectives of this mission must consist of letting the entire world know that, from now on, the imprescriptible right to life and dignity; the integrity of the life, property, and home of each Haitian family and of each citizen, whoever he may be; and the right to freedom and to equitable justice are privileges; that no free and democratic election nor any electoral legitimacy can be stolen from any of us [applause] on pain of jeopardizing our newborn democracy and exposing the entire nation to the pernicious cycle of a repugnant and deleterious anarchy.

Haitian men and women of the nine geographical departments of Haiti, Haitian families, while I am complying with the republican ritual that the solemnity of the day requires, I am particularly pleased to appoint to national honor the eminent Haitian citizen, lawyer Jean-Jacques Honorat, in witness of his exceptionally patriotic service to the Haitian community at such a difficult time of the national life, to which great civic virtue and patriotic determination led him to devote himself. I leave it to others to remember and to judge. I would be infinitely annoyed with myself if I were not to name to this same national honor this entire governmental team from the least to the highest, who, during the duration of the mission in which Article 149 of the Constitution invested me, devoted themselves to this delicate task and to the collective interest in order to save what could be saved. I plan to award this flag of national honor especially to the members of the Armed Forces of Haiti and the police [applause] who tirelessly stretched their ingenuity, day and night, to the limits of self sacrifice in order to serve the integrity of the territory, maintain order and the Republic, and protect lives and properties in the entire territory.

To the courageous Haitian people, always imperturbably filled with love for the Haitian land, I address here my patriotic congratulations and my testament of sincere admiration and deep gratitude for having applied themselves in discipline and honor to the defense of the noble cause of the Haitian nation. To the business sector, to the political and socioprofessional organizations, I renew my humble tribute of admiration and of indestructible respect. To you all, citizens of the common homeland, from the bottom of my heart, thank you for your courage and your collaboration [applause]. Once again, thank you. [applause]

### Bazin Speech

*FL1906212092 Port-au-Prince Television Nationale d'Haiti in French 1516 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Inauguration speech by Prime Minister Marc L. Bazin at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince—live]

[Text] President of the Republic: You are a distinguished citizen who has exercised in an exemplary way a formidable office during difficult (?times) and who is leaving this office today with perfect dignity. Your wise and friendly words have deeply moved me. It is then [words indistinct] that the government that will replace you and myself join the solemn and unanimous homage that the state, which is wonderfully represented by its highest dignitaries, is paying you today. A state, Mr. President, which you have outstandingly served.

President of the Republic; Prime Minister Honorat; Ministers, President of the parliament; parliamentarians; Commander in Chief; Members of the high command of the Haitian Armed Forces [FADH]; President of the Court of Cassation; President of the Court of Accounts; Excellency Monsignor Apostolic Nuncio; Excellencies Monsignors Bishops of the Haitian Episcopal Conference; dear compatriots within and outside of Haiti; dear friends:

The results of the Villa d'Accueil conference—as signed by the prime minister acting on behalf of the president of the Republic, the president of the Senate, the president of the House of Deputies, the FADH commander in chief and as these same agreements [as heard] were (?confirmed) four times by majority votes in the two chambers—have made me today the head of the state under exceptional circumstances. [applause]

I extend the first (?regards) of the new prime minister to the millions of men and women in our country, city dwellers and country people, unemployed and underemployed, people residing in the mountains or hidden away in the plain, who have fashioned history, fed the soil, shaped the land by their endurance, their self denial, their sacrifices, and their work without ever receiving anything in return except disappointments, frustrations, and disillusions. I think of them first because the nation is experiencing one of those dark moments in which they are once again the first ones to bear the brunt because it is their children who are dying due to lack of medicines. It is where hunger is rife, and it is from them that the boat people originate.

Our mandate is the only mandate. The mandate is to free these people, this country, from the disastrous consequences of a national drama which they definitely have nothing to do with. To do that, as true democrats and partisans of dialogue, we are going to resume negotiations to find a solution that all parties can accept.

By nature, an acceptable solution to all parties does not cultivate itself, does not invent itself, does not impose itself. It is to be discussed and negotiated. Unfortunately, what characterizes the current conditions, from one side to the other, is, it seems, more the willingness to unravel than the search for dialogue.

The government thinks therefore, under these conditions, that as far as it is concerned, its most imperious duty is to contribute to easing minds, reducing tensions, and limiting the range of emotional reactions. Perhaps it is useful to underline that this morning's ceremony, despite its touching character and its solemnity, which comes from the importance of the event, that this morning's ceremony [words indistinct] the realization of the three most important objectives of the tripartite agreement: the presidential vacuum, the resignation of the government, and the constitution of a consensus government.

Therefore, the agreement is slowly being implemented, at least in Port-au-Prince, and true enough, having things open and above board and in the strictest respect of the democratic principle of the balance in the separation of powers, the mechanisms will be able to facilitate the resumption of negotiations. During our most recent intervention, we publicly stated, and we are willingly to repeat it here, this morning, that we are ready to meet with Reverend Father Aristide wherever, whenever, and without reserve or conditions. [applause]

To the parliament, at the Senate and the House of Deputies, we say that we completely endorse the content of the social and political 10 June pact, which provides for notable measures aimed at stopping repression, freeing the press and journalists, reinstating in their offices the mayors elected on 16 December, and facilitating the free movement of people. [applause]

Dialogues concerning all these questions and initiatives have begun and will continue over the next few days. We hope, however, that these gestures of good will will be met with similar gestures of equal good will. That no party will do or say anything which will uselessly risk or threaten the government's immediate goal, which is to create an atmosphere of serenity, detente, and harmony, indispensable to a peacefully negotiated solution. [applause] Any attempt or ambiguous impulse to solve this conflict by violence, from [word indistinct], will (?burn) the government's reconcilation effort. It will increase the population's distress, reinitiate the boat people's flight, worsen the country's ruin, finish in a tragic and nonsensical way, as in other countries in Latin America, and will not serve the cause of true democracy.

We list the embargo as the root of the violence. These extreme measure were taken from the outset, apparently without a thorough analysis, without weighing the potential impact on the target groups and the consequence of its efficiency. The embargo decision was made without thought to its disastrous effects on the economy, on the environment, and on our poor people in the slums and in the countryside. [Words indistinct] eternal left [word indistinct] meaning those that the embargo theoretically had ambitions to protect and defend.

It is then urgent that negotiations resume and that perspectives for normalization are drawn which will put an end to the blockade of the country which will in turn alleviate the people's distress. If there is delay in resuming the negotiations, it would not be our fault. Even before being ratified by the chambers, we have expressed our support of the initiative by [Dominican Republic] President Balaguer to organize a meeting with all the parties in Santo Domingo. We have relayed, at the same time, our great appreciation to the president, whose Republic is a neighbor and friend, for the efforts that he continues to make to help our country to emerge from the deadlock. We have informed him of our intention to take part in the talks. Our viewpoint has not changed.

While waiting for the situation on the diplomatic scene to become clear, we are approaching the Haitian parties,

we are going to have to, ladies and gentlemen of the government, put ourselves to work in Haiti and work to give the Haitian people the three things which they principally need: work, low prices for staple goods, and the hope that tomorrow will be better than today. [applause] In order to do so, we believe that we can count and we do count on the support of all those, notably in the parliament, in the judicial system, in the Armed Forces of Haiti, and in the public administration. We believe we can count on the [word indistinct] of all those whose mission is to serve the state. We believe we can count also particularly on the help of the private sector whose mission is to serve the nation. I have the firm conviction that all together, [word indistinct] hand in hand, from one heart, from one voice, forgetting the false quarrels, and putting above all, the sacred values of the common homeland, we will succeed in what seems more and more to many as the contract of the last chance.

In any case, they asked me, those who are in a position to safeguard the national sovereignty on one hand, or who represent the authority, to take in hand the faith of the nation to extricate it from an unfavorable situation. I solemnly commit myself before you today to devote myself above all, without ever being discouraged to gather the Haitian people, all Haitians in the respect of differences and of opinions [applause], to gather all Haitians for the great, for the true fight that they are asking of us. This means the fight for national sovereignty, national interest, each person's dignity, and the solidarity of all.

A Haiti reconciled with itself, moving inexorably toward progress and freedom! What an exalting challenge for today's men and women who are prey to doubt and who are plunged into confusion! Again, I offer my personal wishes to Justice Joseph Nerette and to my friend agronomist Jean-Jacques Honorat, (?my) school fellow, who—like me—has waged a hard fight for democracy. To all Haitian men and women, as far as the power of waves can go, in the depths of our villages, of our cities and rural sections, to the wealthy as well as to the poor, to those who know how to read and write as well as to the illiterates, to the youths and the adults, to those living in the rural sections and the city dwellers, and to all without any kind of distinction, we say: Be patient, be confident, the future belongs to Haiti and the Haitians. [applause]

May the Almighty God help us, bless us, and support us! Up with Haiti! Up with democracy!

## Bazin Names Cabinet; 22 Jun Installation Planned

*FL2206132292 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 1100 GMT 22 Jun 92*

[Order issued by Prime Minister Marc Louis Bazin at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince on 19 June—read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Order [issued by] Marc Louis Bazin, prime minister:

In view of Articles 133, 137, 155, 156, 158, 159.1, 162, 163, 166, 168, 169, and 169.1 of the Constitution;

In view of the 8 October 1991 decree of the National Assembly;

In view of the 19 June 1992 order of the provisional president of the Republic appointing the prime minister;

In view of the ratification of the choice of the prime minister by the Senate of the Republic on 4 June 1992 and by the House of Deputies on 10 June 1992;

Considering that the two chambers cast a vote of confidence in the declaration of general policy of the prime minister;

Considering that there is good reason for appointing the members of the ministerial cabinet and after concerted action with the provisional president of the Republic:

Article 1. Citizen Wiener Fort has been appointed minister of economy and finance; Citizen Francois Benoit has been appointed minister of foreign affairs and worship; Citizen Carl-Michel Nicolas has been appointed minister of interior and national defense; Citizen Andre Calixte has been appointed minister of information, coordination, and culture; Citizen Jean-Carmelo Pierre-Louis has been appointed minister of public works, transport, and communications; Citizen Andre Brutus has been appointed minister of social affairs; Citizen (Saedel Laine) has been appointed minister of commerce and industry; Citizen Jean Andre Victor has been appointed minister of planning, external cooperation, and public administration; Citizen Adrien Westerban has been appointed minister of public health and population; Citizen Max Carre has been appointed minister of national education, youth, and sports; and Citizen Jacques Baker has been appointed minister of agriculture, natural resources, and rural development.

Article 2. Citizen Jean Forival has been appointed state secretary of foreign affairs; Citizen Diderot Belizaire has been appointed state secretary of worship; Citizen Guy Andre Francois has been appointed state secretary of interior and national defense; Citizen Georges Henry Fils has been appointed state secretary of economy and finance; Citizen Wilhem Romeus has been appointed state secretary of information, coordination, and culture; Citizen Etzer Volcy has been appointed state secretary of public works, transport, and communications; Citizen Maude Thymothee has been appointed state secretary of social affairs; Citizen Jean-Robert Delsoin has been appointed state secretary of commerce and industry; Citizen Paul Demosthene has been appointed state secretary of planning, external cooperation, and state service; Citizen Fritznel Larosiliere has been appointed state secretary of public health and population; Citizen Claude Roumain has been appointed state secretary of national education, youth, and sports; Citizen Michele Cesar Jumelle has been appointed state secretary of

justice; and Citizen Robert Ulysse has been appointed state secretary of agriculture, natural resources, and rural development.

Article 3. A (?certified copy) of this order will be delivered to each one of those concerned.

Article 4. This order will be printed, published, and enforced for legal purposes.

Issued at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince on 19 June 1992, the 189th year of independence.

[Signed] Marc Louis Bazin. Read and approved by Joseph Nerette, provisional president of the Republic.

[Announcer] By the way, Prime Minister Marc Louis Bazin will install this cabinet at the National Palace this morning. [passage omitted]

### Aristide Rejects Appointment of Bazin

*PA1906021092 Paris AFP in Spanish 2035 GMT 18 Jun 92*

[Text] Cayenne, French Guiana, 18 Jun (AFP)—On 18 June in Cayenne, ousted Haitian President Jean Bertrand Aristide firmly rejected the appointment of Marc Bazin as Haitian Prime Minister.

Aristide ended a two-day visit to French Guiana on 18 June and traveled to French Martinique, where he will remain for 24 hours before departing to Guadaloupe, another island in the French Antilles.

"I am not in favor of violence. The creation of a multinational force is not necessary for the immediate return of democracy to Haiti," Aristide said. He was invited to Cayenne by elected officials in that French territory and associations of the approximately 25,000 members of the Haitian community in French Guiana.

"The efficient implementation of the announced embargo on oil products, and the systematic rejection of visa requests in friendly countries by Haitian military authorities would be enough to restore democracy in Haiti tomorrow," he added.

The meetings between Aristide and members of the Haitian community who live in Matory, Remire-Montjoly, and Kuru, poor neighborhoods in Cayenne, were successful. Everyone celebrated with popular dances and songs similar to the ones that surrounded Aristide in Port-au-Prince before he was overthrown by a military coup in September 1991.

## El Salvador

### President Cristiani on U.S. Court Decision

*PA1906214292 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Report by Wilfredo Cordoba]

[Text] Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani said that at no time can the internal dispositions of the U.S. justice system adversely affect the Salvadoran legal system. It was reported earlier this week that the U.S. Supreme Court had issued a resolution authorizing federal agents to kidnap any person in his country of origin if he had violated U.S. laws. That ruling has been criticized widely by political circles in El Salvador. This is what the Salvadoran president said:

[Begin Cristiani recording] We believe that each country has the right to pass its own laws. It has the right to draft laws that best suit its needs. That is why we believe that we only need to be concerned about applying our own laws. As for the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, we do not have to reject it. That is their own business. It is an internal law of the United States, and it will be in effect in the United States. The law of one country cannot take precedence over the laws of another country. Our country has its own laws, and they should be respected. [end recording]

If the federal officials carry out their actions on Salvadoran territory, the Salvadoran authorities will enforce their own legal system, Cristiani said.

[Begin Cristiani recording] It all depends on the mechanisms used. When there is a crime perpetrated against a citizen, a legal process is started. The question is whether the method used to bring a person before the courts of another country violates the laws of the country we are speaking of. Our position is that no foreign law can affect our laws. We have to enforce our own legal framework over any foreign ruling or legislation. [end recording]

Cristiani also said that the appointment of the director of the National Civilian Police is still pending, but that it could be announced in the next few days.

He also talked about the configuration of the new State Intelligence Organization [OIE] [Organismo de Inteligencia del Estado].

[Begin Cristiani recording] As for the OIE, it will operate under a National Security Council, which will be the top intelligence organization. As for administrative matters, it will have a director, and personnel will be divided into different sections, such as economic, social, political, and international. They will conduct a permanent analysis of what is happening, which will help us adopt decisions that can protect our country's security and integrity. [end recording]

President Cristiani inaugurated the installations of a penitentiary center for juvenile delinquents located in Tonacatepeque north of San Salvador on 18 June.

### FMLN on Suspects in Deaths of U.S. Advisers

*PA2006043092 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 Jun 92 p 3*

[Text] The fate of FMLN members implicated in the deaths of U.S. advisers, who survived the downing of their aircraft in January 1991, is in the hands of the Salvadoran courts that will try them, Commander Roberto Roca has stated.

The FMLN representative responded in this way to questions by reporters who were hinting of the possibility that the accused would be taken to the United States in keeping with the U.S. Supreme Court ruling. "We do not think there is any reason for it," he said. He reiterated that "the FMLN is complying with Salvadoran laws and it is here where the FMLN members should be tried."

Commenting on the U.S. Supreme Court decision, which authorizes the kidnapping of citizens in other countries to be taken to trial in the United States, Roca said the ruling violates the sovereignty of Latin American nations. He said that instead of these decisions they should seek to establish a Pan-American regime based on the principle of mutual respect and, above all, sovereignty.

He deemed it necessary to implement a series of measures to fight drug trafficking and other crimes, but said the decision adopted by the U.S. Supreme Court is not the appropriate one and will create serious problems. "It should be given consideration," he said.

Regarding the weapons found in Nicaragua and the connection made to the FMLN, the rebel commander said the FMLN had nothing to do with such cases.

### Opposition Favors Making U.S. Aid Conditional

*PA2006031692 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Report by Balmore Parada]

[Text] The political opposition has praised the U.S. Congress' position to make economic aid conditional upon real compliance with the peace accords.

U.S. economic assistance to El Salvador could be suspended if the peace agreements are not met, Dr. Ruben Zamora, Legislative Assembly vice president, said on 19 June. The Democratic Convergence [CD] parliamentarian recently attended a meeting in the United States with the U.S. Congress Hemispheric Affairs Subcommittee, where he testified at a hearing on compliance with the Salvadoran peace accords.

Deputy Foreign Minister Ernesto Altschul, Commander Joaquin Villalobos, and CD legislator Ruben Zamora met with U.S. senators and congressmen to analyze

compliance with the Salvadoran peace accords. Zamora said the trend in the United States is to gradually reduce foreign assistance.

[Begin Zamora recording] There is great interest in the United States in compliance with the peace accords. Congressmen, senators, and the State Department insist that for the United States, true and full compliance with the accords is absolutely necessary. We view that as positive.

Second, it is absolutely clear from all the meetings that the U.S. public is opposed to providing foreign assistance. The trend is to cut or gradually reduce foreign assistance to devote more resources to domestic problems.

I think that is very important for us, because El Salvador is one of the few cases where the levels of economic aid for this year have been maintained. That was possible because of compliance with the peace accords. I believe the message to all of us is absolutely clear: If the accords are not fully complied with, economic aid to El Salvador will be drastically reduced.

Therefore, I think we must be aware of the fact that much of the economic assistance [words indistinct] that these agreements are fully met. [end recording]

The points of most concern for the United States in the peace accords are human rights and the country's demilitarization, both on the part of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and the progovernment army.

[Begin Zamora recording] I think the United States is fundamentally interested in two main issues: First, they are concerned about human rights. There is a great deal of sensibility regarding the fact that human rights violations could lead to a suspension or cancellation of economic aid to El Salvador.

Second, they are concerned about the country's demilitarization. The most important demand made by the United States is that the accords concerning the demilitarization by government and FMLN forces are met. This is clearly reflected, for example, in the [words indistinct] administration, namely the U.S. Administration is [word indistinct] approximately $40 million in military assistance to El Salvador. Congress has cut military aid to only $11 million in the next [words indistinct] some congressmen were asking for the total suspension of military aid [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Ruben Zamora said that both the government and the FMLN have taken a positive step toward bringing the delayed accords up to date.

Zamora also referred to the case of former Supreme Court official Rene Garcia. He reported that he and deputies Edmundo Viera of the Christian Democratic Party and Mario Aguinada Carranza of the Nationalist Democratic Union will begin to study the case on 19 June.

## FMLN Reportedly Outside Security Zones

*PA2006215592 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Jun 92 p 47*

[Text] Militants of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] are operating in at least 24 areas, in national territory outside the concentration zones. They are causing problems among the civilians and maintaining a defiant stand toward delegates of the UN Observers for El Salvador [ONUSAL], who are unable to work because of the arrogance of the so-called "commanders." A military source, which requested anonymity for the time being, reported this on 18 June.

In the past few days, the FMLN has publicized the demobilization of 20 percent of its militants and, according to its spokesmen, they are incorporating themselves gradually into civilian life.

The source consulted denied this claim. He said FMLN battle records indicate its militants are present in 24 points outside the security zones. The most affected areas include northern Coatepeque, southern La Reina, northern Nejapa, northwest Nueva San Salvador, and southern San Pedro Nonualco and Tierra Blanca in Jiquilisco jurisdiction. Northern Santa Elena, Perquin, and Anamoros are also affected.

They are also present in the vicinity of Volcan San Salvador, San Vicente, Zaragoza, western Agua Caliente, San Francisco Morazan, Arcatao, western Tenancingo, eastern Tecoluca, Jucuaran, Guatajiagua, southeastern Cacaopera, and Anamoros.

The source recalled that FMLN followers are recruiting youths to indoctrinate them and take them to their camps to be trained on the use of weapons. This was the case on 13 June in Barrancon, Tecoluca, Chalatenango. This was reported by the youths' parents, who demanded the intervention of military authorities and Onusal. A similar recruitment operation was reported days ago in Tacuba, Ahuachapan Department.

The informant added that weapons are still being found in the hands of the FMLN. This was the case in Zaragoza, where a cargo truck going from Managua to San Salvador was captured at the border point of Guasaule, Honduras. The vehicle is now in Choluteca. Last week, an arsenal sufficient to arm 400 men was seized in a house where FMLN Commanders Joaquin Villalobos and Shafik Handal used to live in Managua, according to Nicaraguan authorities.

All this, the informant added, shows the FMLN is playing dirty regarding implementation of the peace agreement.

## Guatemala

### New Missing Persons Organization Created

*PA1806171392 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] A new organization, similar to the Mutual Support Group [GAM], was created on 16 June 1992. The organization will demand clarification of the whereabouts of thousands of Guatemalans, kidnapped and missing since the early 1980's. The organization's name is Relatives of Guatemalan Detainees and Missing Persons, Famdegua [Familiares de Detenidos y Desaparecidos de Guatemala]. The leaders explained the reasons for the organization's creation..

[Begin Famdegua leader recording] Our country's history is full of grievous deeds of violence and injustice. In fact, the oppression of, and abuses against, our people have been a daily occurrence. Even a brief attempt at democracy in 1944 was defeated 10 years later by the U.S. Government in collusion with local allies. Authoritarianism, intolerance, the abuse of power and force, and an increasing disregard for human rights has became more pronounced. The government's practice of simply making people disappear started in 1966 with Colonel Enrique Peralta Turcios. To date, and a few years short of the third millenium, more than 40,000 detainees who are missing cast a dark shadow on the vision of a decent life and brighter future in Guatemala.

In 1984, with the support of one of the many de facto military governments in the country, we, women and men, embarked on a struggle to demand the investigation of every person reported missing. With this struggle we helped other popular movements express their opinions. The world became aware of our demands and reports, as well as the outrages that were and are still being perpetrated. Nevertheless, those in charge of law enforcement never listened to our demands. Our organization, Famdegua, has been created because of the need to continue this struggle. Famdegua has no intention of opposing or countering the heroic works of existing organizations that pursue objectives similar to ours. Instead, Famdegua tries to press the urgent need for halting the practice of making people disappear in our country. Famdegua has been created both to demand a severe penalty for those responsible for the missing persons and to demand the establishment of a state of law. [end recording]

### * Cieprodh Denounces Human Rights Abuses

*92CA0163F Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 17 May 92 p 6*

[Text] The human rights situation in Guatemala is showing no significant evidence of improvement or advances. In the area of civil and political rights, a statistical review of the Cieprodh [Center for Human Rights Investigation, Study, and Promotion] data base shows a clearly increasing trend in activities and events involving violations, particularly of the right to life, freedom, and personal security.

According to the information recorded during the first quarter of this year (January-March 1992), there were more than 220 violations of the basic human right, that of life. The review of data includes the following descriptions: extrajudicial death sentences, assassinations, torture, and intimidation.

Among executions of victims, the most common method is with firearms, and in many case the bodies found show bullet wounds to the head, that is, a "mercy killing," while others are executed with hand weapons.

These events have increased from month to month, from January to March, allowing one to infer that an upward trend is developing, which has not varied. Compared with cases recorded during the same period in 1991, we observe the same trend, although the number of cases this year is somewhat lower than in 1991.

During the period analyzed there were more than 85 extrajudicial executions (assassinations), more than 18 forced disappearences, more than 10 cases of persons kidnapped and later executed, more than 22 death threats, and 21 murders. To these numbers, one can add intolerant and abusive conduct by government security forces, who in most cases commit abuses of strength against citizens, organization leaders, and residents, causing greater insecurity among the citizenry and serious violations of human rights.

## Nicaragua

### Chamorro Confirms Weapons 'Exchange' Talks

*PA2106180792 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Jun 92 p 5*

[Excerpt] President Violeta Barrios Chamorro confirmed on 19 June that Nicaragua is "discussing" with the Peruvian Government a possible exchange of Soviet-made weapons for other types of goods.

During a visit to the Gaspar Garcia Laviana rehabilitation center, the president said that now the war is over, Nicaragua must make changes that will contribute to the country's development. She stressed that "if we can exchange war tanks and helicopters for ambulances and civilian airplanes, we will do so."

"We are trying to establish what we can exchange but, I repeat, we are not at war and our war materiel serves no purpose," Chamorro insisted.

Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Wheelock, spokesman for the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], on 19 June declined to comment on the report, but military sources who asked not to be named confirmed that Nicaragua will sell armored helicopters and T-55 tanks to Peru.

Chamorro explained that the talks with Peru are aimed, rather, at a sort of "exchange" of military equipment for civilian materiel.

Shortly before his departure to Spain, Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo expanded on President Chamorro's disclosures on the morning of 19 June. He said that Nicaragua is also discussing the exchange of weapons for civilian helicopters with Ecuador.

"The helicopters will be used to transport presidential delegations to the interior of the country, support vaccination campaigns, and [land] title distribution," Lacayo explained.

On 19 June, President Chamorro toured the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Socio-Vocational Center's facilities to establish the institution's basic needs. [passage omitted]

## Further Reaction to U.S. Supreme Court Decision

*PA1906190992 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Jun 92 pp 1, 10*

[Report by Maria Alicia Talavera]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government reacted late on 17 June to the U.S. Supreme Court decision on the kidnapping of alleged criminals abroad, describing it as "a serious and totally inadmissible precedent."

Foreign Minister Ernesto Leal said at midday on 17 June, after being informed by President Chamorro—this is what she said—that this decision is "inadmissible because it disregards the most basic principles of international law, such as respect for sovereignty, and establishes a precedent of extraterritoriality which Nicaragua cannot accept."

President Chamorro told BARRICADA, shortly before the foreign minister's appearance, that "these are things that should not happen."

Jose Adan Guerra, deputy minister of the Presidency as private secretary, commented that the government was late in reacting because the president and the foreign minister "were abroad," attending the Rio de Janeiro summit.

Meanwhile, Mexico is still studying and considering whether or not to continue its counternarcotics program with the United States.

"This is why a serious statement was not issued until now, and it is based on a consensus of all spheres of government including the Foreign Ministry, Attorney General's Office, and their respective legal departments. It is better for the statement to be a little late but consistent with international law. Nicaragua's position is in accordance with the principles of international law," Guerra said.

Leal commented, meanwhile, that "no Nicaraguan can be extradited to another country from Nicaraguan territory." The extradition treaties with the United States of 1905 and 1933 are for citizens from third countries who are in Nicaragua, the foreign minister said. The U.S. Supreme Court decision "is very serious, and Nicaragua must express itself and affirm that it is totally inadmissible, that it does not accept it, and will not condone it in the future," Leal said.

The foreign minister said that in the case of former Nicaraguan diplomat William Tapia, he was extradited by Japan to the United states on charges of illegal drug trafficking in accordance with agreements established between both countries.

Regarding Douglas Gadea, captured in Guatemala by U.S. authorities and later transferred to the United States, the foreign minister gave assurances that the government has requested an explanation from U.S. authorities, and the case is still in the "explanation" stage.

Regarding the situation in Rio San Juan, he said illegal hunting and fishing is going on there, and confirmation of drug trafficking is pending. It has been brought to my knowledge, he said, that residents have been unconsciously removing the border landmarks. The government has decided to increase its presence in the region to prevent illegal hunting and fishing, as well as drug trafficking.

Spokesmen for INETER [Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies] and IRENA [Institute of Natural Resources] will go to the region, although if necessary policemen will be sent, Leal said.

Meanwhile, news dispatches confirm that Mexico has taken the initiative following the controversial U.S. Supreme Court decision endorsing the kidnapping of alleged criminals abroad. On 17 June, Mexico began revising its legal cooperation and anti-drug trafficking programs. During the consultations, Mexico is reviewing its extradition treaty with the United States, tacitly annulled by the decision.

Likewise, Latin American repudiation continued on 17 June, with several governments condemning the U.S. plan to become an international policeman. Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, among other European countries, joined to reject the Supreme Court decision.

Washington, meanwhile, is trying to soften the diplomatic effects of the decision, and has "guaranteed" that it will respect the sovereignty of foreign governments despite the Supreme Court resolution. This is according to Secretary of State James Baker, in response to condemnatory statements issued by several governments.

### Economic Plan To Continue Without U.S. Aid

*PA1906234392 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 18 Jun 92 p 12*

[Report by Maria Lourdes Tercero]

[Text] Foreign Cooperation Minister Ervin Kruger has made assurances that even without the disbursement of the $100 million the United States has withheld from Nicaragua, the government's economic stabilization plan can continue.

Kruger said the hindrances that have prevented the disbursement of the $100 million for Nicaragua have not been very effective, because the government has received support from the international community, which is also trying to get the United States to continue cooperating with Nicaragua.

Kruger said that if this situation had emerged 15 months earlier, the country would not have been able to maintain its economic stability, but Nicaragua can now count on the international community's aid and flexibility.

Following the inauguration of a UN-sponsored seminar on disaster prevention and relief methods, Kruger spoke with reporters and confirmed that the loss of thousands of dollars, which he blamed on the decline of international prices for farming exports, constant devaluations that made those who obtained credit pay it off with securities of lower value, as well as on the economic disorder that prevailed in the country at one time.

Kruger said: "We are beginning to record losses that were explained to the AID." He also asserted that in two years of government, everything has not been perfect, but the economic progress that has been made must be acknowledged. He called for confidence in the Nicaraguan authorities, although he said the government cannot guarantee that it will fulfill its economic growth goals. However, progress is being made.

The seminar organized by the United Nations was planned after Resolution 42-169 proclaimed this decade the International Decade for the Prevention of Natural Disasters." [no opening quotation mark as published]

Within that context, the Committee for the Management of Disasters has been created. It is made up of representatives from the OAS and from the system of UN agencies in Nicaragua, where there have been a number of disasters, the aftermaths of which have not been totally overcome.

The seminar, which is being held at the Camino Real Hotel, began on 17 June and will conclude on 19 June. The seminar's guidelines and approach will help planners and decisionmakers understand the connection between diminishing natural threats and the process of development planning.

## Panama

### Linares Retracts Statement on U.S. Participation

*PA1906161192 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 Jun 92 A1*

[Article by Carmen Elida Contreras]

[Text] On 18 June, Foreign Minister Julio Linares retracted a statement he made regarding the participation of U.S. soldiers—dressed in civilian clothes—in the search of Legislator Gerardo Gonzalez' residence. He added that all he did was "repeat a version of the incident as it was received at the Foreign Ministry."

Linares said that a U.S. Embassy official told a Foreign Ministry official "that the U.S. soldiers, dressed in civilian clothes, participated in the search of Gonzalez' house because they were invited by Panamanian authorities."

"There is no contradiction," with the statements by the Technical Judicial Police [PTJ] director, Linares stressed. He noted that, on the contrary, "he was happy to hear the PTJ director tell the media that the North Americans did not participate" in a Panamanian action.

Linares denied he said something which he is in no "capacity" to say. Notwithstanding, on 17 June, he accused the authorities involved in the search operation of acting "rashly."

In this regard, he disclosed that he does not know which is the correct version, "in addition, it is not for me to investigate this matter," he concluded.

### Peruvian Embassy Employees Must Leave by Jul

*PA1906200192 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 19 Jun 92 p 62*

[Report by Andres Davila]

[Text] Employees at the Peruvian Embassy in Panama must leave the national territory by the end of June owing to the break in relations between the two countries, as stated in a note sent by Foreign Minister Julio Linares to the Peruvian Embassy in Panama.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Panamanian Government adopted the measure because of the South American country's failure to respect the Rio Treaty and because Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori's attitude violates the prevailing democratic establishment in Panama. Fujimori has attempted to sustain his government with the strength of weapons and the support of members of the Army.

"The reasons for this drastic outcome should have been reconsidered by the Panamanian Government, which on various occasions avoided breaking relations," said a Peruvian Embassy employee. Certain Panamanian Government sectors believe the reason given is just another excuse because relations between Panama and Peru were

already very tense due to the anomalous and irresponsible manner Peru handled the extradition of two of Noriega's former military comrades. The extradition of these military officers was requested by Panama's legal authorities so they could stand trial for various crimes. They could not be prosecuted when they were in Peru enjoying the immunity of diplomatic asylum, and because their whereabouts were unknown, the spokesman added.

Meanwhile, the Fourth Superior Court summoned Heraclides Sucre, Gonzalo "Chalo" Gonzalez, and other former soldiers to trial for the murder of Major Moises Giroldi and other former soldiers killed by Noriega's followers after a thwarted coup attempt to topple the military hierarchy.

Sucre and Gonzalez will be prosecuted in absentia, in the hope that the Peruvian Government will establish their whereabouts and cooperate with Panama's legal authorities. It thus will be possible to restore relations between the two nations, said the Panamanian Foreign Ministry spokesman.

### Official Protest Over U.S. Military Vehicles

*PA2006003592 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] In a note sent to the U.S. Embassy, the Foreign Relations Ministry said that the frequent traffic of U.S. Armed Forces' high mobility multi-wheeled vehicles in the capital should not be repeated, as it not only violates Article 4 of the Panama Canal Treaty but also causes discord and hinders the good relations that should exist between Panama and the United States. The Foreign Ministry also stated that U.S. Armed Forces' vehicles and equipment can only move freely when on official business.

### Further on Arrest of Suspect in Death of Soldier

*PA2006153692 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Jun 92 p 24A*

[Report by Elio A. Rujano M.]

[Text] Judicial sources have reported that the Judicial Technical Police (PTJ) have arrested Panamanian citizen Ruben Arturo Villareal, who is a suspect in the death of Zak Hernandez, a 22-year-old U.S. corporal killed on 10 June.

The source, who chose to remain unidentified, added that Villareal is under arrest and being investigated by the authorities. The PTJ is still looking for three other suspects.

A bulletin issued by the PTJ Press Office revealed that the suspects are Pedro Miguel Gonzalez, son of PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party]; Legislator Gerardo Gonzalez; Julio Cesar Alvarado Rivera; Roberto Garrido; and Amado Sanchez, who also uses the name of Daniel Batista.

Pedro Miguel Gonzalez' files show he is involved in subversive activities, the source said. Gonzalez was arrested in September 1990, when he disobeyed an order to stop his vehicle on 12 October Avenue in Pueblo Nuevo. Gonzalez was accompanied by an Argentine citizen at the time of his arrest. A fragmentation grenade, assorted weapons, and a ski mask were found in his vehicle.

The legislator's son is reportedly involved in the machine gun attack on the Arnulfista Party's headquarters in May 1990.

Julio Cesar Alvarado Rivera was a PRD community representative and PTJ files show he is charged with embezzlement.

As for Roberto Garrido, he was part of the "group of five," meaning five Panamanian citizens deported in 1981 by the Colombian Government because of their ties to the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla group.

It is known that Amado Sanchez (aka Hussein) works as a security guard at Legislator Gonzalez' farm in Calzada Larga. Sanchez also uses the name of Daniel Batista (aka Mahara) to confuse those who do not know him, the source said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Southern Command maintains its offer to pay $5,000 to anyone who offers information leading to the identification of those who perpetrated the attack on Hernandez and his comrade, Ronald Marshall, on the eve of President George Bush's visit to Panama.

### Suspect Confesses

*PA2106132292 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 21 Jun 92 pp 1, 24*

[Report by Florencio Galvez F.]

[Excerpt] Ruben Arturo Villareal, a.k.a. Pantalonzon, one of the six men charged with the murder of U.S. soldier Zak Hernandez, was arrested by the national authorities and has confessed his participation in the crime.

There are also reports that another member of the group was arrested in Colon, but the authorities have not disclosed his identity. [passage omitted]

### President Endara Interviewed on 11 Jun Incident

*PA2206011992 Panama City TVN Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jun 92*

[Interview with President Guillermo Endara by unidentified reporters in Panama City on 21 June—recorded]

[Text] [Endara] The report on the 11 June incidents at Plaza Porras was accurate. I know the report has come under a lot of criticism because the report was limited to the police. The report drafted by Government and Justice Minister Juan Chevalier dealt with the police. In

my next news conference, on Thursday 25 June, I will comment on the civilians who are responsible.

[Reporter] Many people have asked: Why were civilians not being investigated?

[Endara] I am investigating that and will give a report on the civilians who are responsible.

[Reporter] What do you say to people who have asked for the resignations of Menalco Solis, executive secretary of the Public Security and National Defense Council, Justice Minister Chevalier, and National Police Director Oswaldo Fernandez?

[Endara] Everybody has a right to his own opinion, but I have not asked any of them to resign. Even if they tendered their resignations, I would not accept them.

[Reporter] Are you going to call extraordinary sessions of the Legislative Assembly because of the lack of time to discuss the constitutional amendments?

[Endara] I think that, according to the estimates given by the legislators, there is enough time for everything. For this reason, legislators have to spend their two-month recess period in their districts, taking care of their people.

[Reporter] How do you feel about the action by the Attorney General's Office, that is, to begin a criminal investigation on the 11 June incidents?

[Endara] It is up to the Attorney General's Office to begin a criminal investigation. That is not up to me. If Attorney General Rogelio Cruz deems an investigation is in order, the Constitution says he must perform that task.

### Political Leaders Comment

*PA2006010592 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2306 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Report by David Salayandia]

[Text] The discharges, separations, and sanctions announced on 18 June by the Government and Justice Ministry have continued to spark reactions. Who are the real people responsible for the events at Plaza Porras? This question remains unanswered.

According to Government and Justice Minister Juan B. Chevalier, the demonstrators hurled the first tear gas grenade, which led to an unhappy ending of the ceremony between friends.

Major Miguel Nieto, director of information and police investigations, together with four other officers and one Public Force agent paid the consequences. [sentence as heard]

The government and justice minister said that Nieto did not act with the energy and decision that the circumstances warranted, because he failed to disperse demonstrators away from the area. However, many people wonder why the demonstrators were able to get so close to the plaza, when everyone knew that the ceremony would cause problems. The government minister admitted that the North Americans forced a change in the measures adopted by Panamanian authorities.

[Begin Chevalier recording] The U.S. delegation that guarded U.S. President George Bush did not want to hear gunfire in nearby areas. It did not want to hear bird shot, grenades, or any kind of gunfire. If the demonstrators had acted peacefully, it would not have been inappropriate to allow them to protest. This is customary in the United States. [end recording]

But in Panama, the reality was quite different. After the investigations, authorities decided to punish those responsible. In this case, only policemen were found responsible. This sparked different reactions.

For Tomas Herrera, member of the National Civic Crusade, not only the policemen were responsible for the incidents.

[Begin Herrera recording] To ask the government and justice minister and the police director to conduct the report leads them to exonerate themselves and place the blame on others. [end recording]

For the National Civic Crusade representative, others should have been found responsible and sanctioned.

[Begin Herrera recording] According to the chain of command, the government and justice minister; the police director, who considered it more important to travel to Argentina than to oversee the affair here, which was more important; and Acting Police Director Major Arrue should have been found responsible. But to put the blame on a major and a captain is senseless, because what was going to take place should have been predicted. This was perfectly foreseeable and anticipated. [end recording]

At the Legislative Assembly, even progovernment legislators disagreed with the measures taken.

[Begin Roberto Grimaldo recording, legislator for the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement] It was called to my attention that no civilian was found responsible for the incidents that took place. The presidential security system is in the hands of a former pro-Noriega civilian. The National Police force is in the hands of a civilian. It is strange that if negligence existed, only the members of the National Police are to blame. [end recording]

Who was truly responsible? This question will remain unanswered. For some, the demonstrators were responsible. For others, the Public Force should be held responsible. Others believe there was lack of coordination

among civilian authorities. The truth is that our image became news again at the world level, without knowing who was responsible.

### Further Reaction

*PA2006202092 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Jun 92 p A1*

[Report by Carmen Elida Contreras]

[Text] Reactions of displeasure, surprise, and disappointment occurred at every level on 19 June, after Government Minister Juan Chevalier decided on 18 June to punish and arrest four high-ranking National Police officers because they are reportedly responsible for the failure of George Bush's visit to Panama.

Most Panamanians expressed their disagreement with the government minister's decision and said "the innocent pay along with the guilty" or "they have found their scapegoats." The government minister issued a six-page document wherein he also holds responsible Legislators Balbina Herrera and Edilberto Culiolis, members of the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD].

According to information from the Attorney General's Office, Culiolis and Herrera will be summoned to testify along with the four disciplined officers, once their detention ends.

Culiolis said he is willing to sign a sworn statement at any time, because "I acted according to the law." He also expressed concern that there is an increasing tendency to blame the PRD for the violent incidents at Plaza Porras on 11 June.

According to the Chevalier report, the demonstrators fired the first tear gas canisters. Nevertheless, Authentic Liberal Party Legislator Arnulfo Escalona said: "What I do not want is the adoption of an illegal measure."

Molirena [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement] Legislator Ricardo Garibaldo said it is strange that all the blame is put on the National Police.

The dismissals, due to an alleged "culpable negligence," have caused displeasure and many believe this will "further undermine police morale."

Meanwhile, PRD President and Legislator Gerardo Gonzalez called "irresponsible" the sanctions against Majors Miguel Nieto and Ricardo Guardia, Lieutenant Edgardo Falcon, and Police Agent Islander Morales, who are detained at the National Police barracks in Ancon. Gonzalez said the officers only carried out orders issued by "the only culprit, the person in charge of public security—Chevalier."

Christian Democratic Party (PDC) Legislator Milton Henriquez agreed with Jose Alberto Alvarez, president of the National Bar Association, who said: "the authorities do not know the meaning of the word resign."

On the other hand, Arnulfista Party Legislator Francisco Artola defended the government minister's decision and said the investigations have been "fair."

Civic Crusade representative Tomas Herrera wanted to know why only the military have been sanctioned; and former Police director Ebrahim Asvat said "the last person on the line always takes the rap."

Government sources have reported other suspensions will occur in a matter of days.

### Investigation Continues

*PA2006010692 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] The Attorney General's Office will continue investigating the Plaza Porras incidents even though sanctions have already been imposed by the Government and Justice Ministry. We have here Maria Elena de Alvarez, secretary of the Attorney General Office's:

[Begin Alvarez recording] The Attorney General's Office has requested all the authorities who were directly, indirectly, or presumably involved in the organization and management of the activities that were to be held on that day, 11 June. [sentence as heard] In addition, each and every person who participated in any way in those acts will be summoned to make their respective statements. [end recording]

The National Police officials who were sanctioned by the Government and Justice Ministry will also be summoned to appear at the Attorney General's Office once they have complied with the imposed sanctions. Some legislators will also be summoned to appear at the Attorney General's Office.

[Begin Alvarez recording] The legislators have parliamentary immunity, but that does not mean they cannot be investigated at any given time. To carry out this investigation, a number of requirements must be met. Once those requirements are met, the legislators have the duty to appear before the appropriate authorities. [end recording]

After the investigations, the persons involved could be accused of crimes against liberty, the media, free transit, as well as of illegal association and attacks against the state and the international community. Those crimes carry up to an eight-year sentence.

## Exiled Military To Return To 'Expel the Sellouts'

*PA2006004592 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2317 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] Panama City, 19 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Exiled Panamanian military officers have warned that they are preparing to return to "expel the sellouts who govern the country," it was reported here on 19 June.

The latest edition of the magazine MOMENTO published a message by former officers Jorge Eliecer Bernal Guzman and Mario Ramos Ocana, who have been exiled in Guatemala since 1990.

The report in the weekly MOMENTO says that the two former officers are alerting the troops both inside and out of the National Police and units who have been imprisoned since the U.S. Army invasion in December 1989 to their return.

"Very soon we will reunite with the Panamanian people to expel those who promoted the massacre of many fellow citizens," the former military officers state.

"The hour of victory and sovereignty is close. The winds of liberty blow stronger each day, and the dead of 9 January and 20 December demand that justice be done with a true democracy," the message states.

The message is accompanied by a photograph of the officers, dressed as civilians, with four flags of Panama and a portrait of the late General Omar Torrijos.

Bernal and Ocana also referred to the 5 December 1990 police rebellion in which they participated with former Colonel Eduaro Herrera, who is in a military prison.

They said that the action of 1990 was not intended to "overthrow the government, but to appraise it of the problems inside the Public Force."

They said that "it is easy" to capture President Guillermo Endara and Vice Presidents Ricardo Arias Calderon and Guillermo Ford because of "the high level of professionalism" of the men under their command.

Bernal and Ocano sought asylum in the Guatemalan Embassy after the thwarted police rebellion. They later obtained safe-conduct to leave the country.

The two former military officers are accused by local authorities of attacking the internal security of the state. The Panamanian Government has requested their extradition.

Several former officers of former General Manuel Antonio Noriega's regime, most of them with cases pending in Panama, live abroad in exile.

## Supreme Court President Criticizes U.S. Ruling

*PA1906174792 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 Jun 92 A1*

[Report by Claudio Herrera J.]

[Excerpts] On 18 June, Supreme Court President Carlos Lucas Lopez stated that the U.S. decision concerning the extradition of Mexican Dr. Humberto Alvarez Machain hampers the international rights of Latin American countries.

Lopez noted that the U.S. Supreme Court ruling on the extradition of the Mexican citizen establishes a precedent that can be dangerous because it not only affects North Americans, but other foreigners. [passage omitted]

He criticized the U.S. Supreme Court ruling and urged Latin American countries to join their efforts to make their rights stand.

"One of the attributes of sovereignty is that, in Panama, we apply national instead of foreign laws," he emphasized.

## Argentina

### Menem Repeats Not Interested in Reelection

*PY2106233892 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 Jun 92 pp 1, 11*

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN)—President Carlos Menem warned yesterday that he would not hesitate to sign an emergency decree to implement the government's pension reform if Congress failed to debate the bill submitted by the government for this purpose.

In statements to a local radio, Menem also said he was not interested in being re-elected to office although his mind was set on a constitutional amendment.

"I repeat in a decisive way that I'm not interested in re-election although I'm interested in reforming the Constitution," said Menem.

The head of state was quick to add that countries "which are the cradle of liberties, like the United States and France, make presidents eligible for re-election." [passage omitted]

### Menem Reelection Promoted

*PY1906182992*

[Editorial Report] Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish on 14 June, in a 1,200-word special report states that ruling party officials are not rejecting any alternative to achieve their main objective: "To ensure that the president continue in the Presidency after 1995." The article adds that the main promoter of constitutional reform, Presidential Secretary General Eduardo Bauza, has coined a phrase that summarizes the government's guidelines: "Everything is valid, except defeat."

The article states that these multiple tactics to achieve a constitutional reform, and ultimately Menem's reelection, will later be coordinated by a staff of presidential advisers made up of Eduardo Bauza, Eduardo Duhalde, Interior Minister Jose Luis Manzano, and the president. "But for the time being, Carlos Menem does not reject any possibility or initiative, even if they are contradictory."

It adds that this is why there are political speeches about Menem's proscription that seek to show the president as being persecuted by the opposition, while at the same time efforts are made to keep the political dialogue alive.

The article notes that one of the tactics rejected by Menem's followers is holding a plebiscite or a hesitation in Congress, two-thirds of which must approve the need to have a constitutional reform.

The article concludes by listing the different plans that the promoters of the constitutional reform will implement to reelect Menem.

### Polls Show Support For Menem, Economic Policy

*PY1906150892 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2204 GMT 18 Jun 92*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (TELAM)—Most inhabitants of the federal capital and of Greater Buenos Aires support President Carlos Menem and his economic and foreign policies, while approximately 50 percent expressed support for national constitutional reform.

This information has been obtained through a survey carried out between 29 April and 26 May by the consulting company Mora & Araujo, Noguera and Associates.

According to the polls, 45 percent of the people surveyed answered that Menem's reelection would be good for the country, while 41 percent stated that the presidential reelection would be harmful.

Concerning the public image of the main national political leaders, the polls have given Menem, Cavallo, De la Rua, and Angeloz support greater than 50 percent, while support for government economic policy goes up to 56 percent.

The survey carried out by Mora & Araujo shows that the latest pre-electoral polls give Radical [Radical Civic Union] candidate De la Rua almost 50 percent support, while the leftist candidate Pino Solanas is now third, moving ahead of the UCD [Democratic Center Union].

Finally, the polls show that the general confidence level has surpassed that of December 1991, thus consolidating a good outlook for the future.

### Di Tella Optimistic About 'Growing Lobby' in UK

*PY1906215492 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Jun 92 p 11*

[Text] (DYN)—Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella spoke optimistically yesterday about what he termed a growing lobby in Britain that is in favour of "helping relations with Argentina" despite the fact that London has continued to "discriminate" against Buenos Aires regarding this country's claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Di Tella told the General Roca daily RIO NEGRO that his government would release a statement in the near future on the recent visit of former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to the Malvinas to mark the 10th anniversary of the war between her nation and Argentina over the South Atlantic islands and criticized London's continued resistance to even discussing the possibility of opening negotiations on the sovereignty issue.

"We used to be a country proliferating (in weapons), a markedly unstable country with dictatorial governments," said Di Tella. "This cluster of facts meant that Argentina could not enter into a dialogue with any country in the world including of course Great Britain."

While Britain could previously base its intransigence on Argentina's problems, added the foreign minister, "today we cannot be subjected to such discriminatory treatment because we're both trustworthy."

Nevertheless, insisted Di Tella, Buenos Aires' position "is beginning to be respected" if not by the government of Prime Minister John Major, then at least by some of his nation's political powers.

Di Tella also vowed that in seeking the return of the islands Argentina would take into account the "desires, fears, apprehension, hopes and fantasies" of the "people who have lived ... for many generations" in the Malvinas to avoid "creating a state of anguish and misfortune for either Argentines or the islanders."

### * Debate on Constitutional Reform Continues

*92SM0434A Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish*
*24 May 92 p 11*

[Text] The decision of the government to hold a plebiscite and the polemic argument under way concerning the possibility of a future coordinating minister continue to dominate the political debate about the constitutional reform.

Following the harsh exchange of statements between the UCR [Radical Civic Union] and the PJ [Justicialist Party] last weekend, the government again put forth the idea of asking the electorate to express its opinion on the need for and timeliness of amending the Constitution. Although there is talk about the seeming indecision as to the scheduled date of this plebiscite (in the final quarter of 1992 or the first of 1993), the Institutional Relations Secretariat at the Ministry of Interior, of which Adelina Dalessio de Viola is the head, has now begun updating the standards used in the elections last year.

Polemic argument now seems to have developed within the government sector. On Wednesday, President Menem flatly rejected the inclusion of a coordinating minister in the future constitution, and he dismissed, at least seemingly, the proposal made by the jurists in the PJ itself. Menem's opposition to the proposal centers on his refusal to agree to a reduction of the authority of the presidential figure himself.

However, the president's reaction appears to be dictated more by the strategy the government and the Justicialist Party would like to use in dealing with the radical sector than by Menem's adamant resistance to the creation of a position which would be almost that of a prime minister. Based on the PJ project, this official could be removed by the president himself, or by a special majority (three-fifths, which is more than two-thirds) of the members of Congress.

The reports that the jurists' commission of the PJ had retreated from its original proposal were denied by spokesmen for that body. They went on to say that "the president himself gave his approval for the creation of the position of coordinating minister. The only thing Menem rejects," they added, "is the possibility that his powers would be reduced or that the presidential system would be distorted."

In any case, despite the president's firm rejection, Senator Eduardo Menem stated yesterday that "the position of coordinating minister is not something that could be excluded" from the future constitution. But the opinion of the governor of Buenos Aires was contrary to the senator's views. In Mar del Plata, Eduardo Duhalde flatly rejected any possibility of including a coordinating minister in the future constitution, while at the same time reiterating his support for a plebiscite.

Meanwhile, the UCR also moved forward with planning a strategy designed to strengthen the sector that opposes the reform in the event of a future consultation of the electorate. "If a plebiscite is held, the radicals will oppose a reform," they have said.

Yesterday, the head of the PJ in Cordoba responded to Angeloz. Jose Manuel De la Sota, who is promoting the reform and the reelection of President Menem, said that Angeloz "does not have the moral authority to oppose the reform, because he violated the Constitution of Cordoba when he ran for office for a third time after having had the Constitution amended in 1987 so he could serve another term."

Luis Zamora, an MAS [Movement Toward Socialism] deputy, has voiced his rejection of a plebiscite and Menem's reelection. "Menem's concerns as he seeks reelection are not the problems of the country, of the workers, and of the people, but rather the hunger plan and the surrender he is implementing," Zamora said.

Alberto Natale, a progressive democrat, on the other hand, believes that holding a plebiscite "means exerting pressure on the Congress, which is the body that should make the decision."

### * CGT's Strategic Plans Surveyed

#### * Political Pressure

*92SM0426A Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish*
*12 May 92 p 9*

[Report by Daniel Lupa]

[Text] Contradictory as the behavior of its individual sectors may seem (while the General Confederation of Labor complains to Cavallo about the system of linking pay raises to the productivity decree, the telephone workers accept clauses calling for increased production), the organization as a whole is moving toward exerting strong wage pressure in an effort to influence the economic plan and negotiate the power it still has.

The month of May began with two startling developments. One was the announcement that the telephone companies would agree to grant a pay raise of no less

than 42 percent above May's wages, raising the initial base pay to more than 600 pesos.

The second development was the hint that metallurgical companies would be willing to "settle for 20 percent" in order to avert the social violence implicit in the forceful measures that were imminent.

These measures have been given technical backing by the Ministry of Labor, which declared them legal, despite current provisions governing this matter. And, incidentally, the appropriate moves have been made to delay an agreement on one of the sections of the metalworkers' contract in order to clog up the works and step up the pressure "from below" through an intense—and costly—union campaign.

**Wage Floor**

It seems beyond question that beginning this weekend—if the 20 percent and 42 percent figures are finally agreed to in both systems—a chain reaction will be set off in the rest of the labor movement as this figure becomes the floor in wage demands.

This issue reportedly dominated the conversations of the top leaders of the General Confederation of Labor [CGT], following some remarks by Lorenzo Miguel at the beginning of the month.

The veteran leader of the metalworkers union is said to have reasoned that "because the Metalworkers Union [UOM] no longer serves as a regulating factor and point of departure for union demands," as it had since the early 1970's or even before (except for 1976-81 and 1989-92), "there has been a lag in wages that has been detrimental not only to workers, but also to union treasuries. Low wages have reduced union dues to the point that we are on the verge of bankruptcy (some comrades have already received creditor summonses)" (sic).

He reportedly outlined the current status of the metalworkers' conflict, calling for solidarity so that the UOM can resume its leading role and its demands can once again be the basis for all union wage demands. "This is important," he is said to have emphasized, "at a time when we are drawing up strategies" to influence the candidates (for metropolitan senator) between now and the elections.

**Immediate Tactic**

These reasons were set forth before the CGT secretariat held extensive talks with Cavallo, looking for "a ray of hope in the ministry that would at least give us some justification for delaying the measures."

This meeting was supposedly suggested by high-ranking officials of the Labor Ministry in informal talks with CGT leaders. Sources say the officials pointed out that "we can do everything necessary in the legislative sphere, but when it comes to strictly economic matters, it is Cavallo who must give you a positive sign."

There were some disagreements among CGT leaders, because if Cavallo made concessions on wages, it would undermine the pressure they could exert on the fourfold legislative initiative, made up of the laws on labor-management boards [paritarias], retirement, social welfare, and trade unions. But sources say that it was Lorenzo Miguel again who said that "it makes no difference, because no matter how much he concedes, our demand can grow progressively if that is what matters most to us now."

That end having been nailed down, the CGT announced after the meeting that the Central Confederal Committee would be convened. It normally meets only to rubber stamp the strategy that has already been devised by the leadership.

This decision came on the heels of the publicity regarding the bloc of 18 pro-union legislators who were summoned to two meetings by the CGT leadership to marshal support for their legislative demands (or the essence of union power). This, in principle, would be the point of departure for a new internal movement within Peronism intended to influence the party leadership more systematically and consistently.

But the CGT is perhaps even more hopeful (with an undisguised wink of complicity by Oscar Lescano in the negotiations undertaken by the former Peronist officials of the Alfonsin government) about the decision of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] national committee to "categorically oppose" the government-sponsored bill to reform the retirement system. The UCR is also resisting the effort to amend the trade union law (an Alfonsin product that was described as "the most Peronist trade union law in the history of trade unions") and the laws on social welfare and labor-management boards—in other words, the basic platform of the CGT today.

## * Wage Policy

*92SM0426B Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 May 92 p 6*

[Text] Labor Ministry officials are busy searching for a formula to update wages. More specifically, they want to bring into line [sincerar] the base rate of pay in collective bargaining agreements on the heels of the agreement reached by the General Confederation of Labor [CGT] at their secret meeting on 1 May of this year.

According to a high-ranking source at the ministry, Labor Minister Rodolfo Diaz and Secretary Enrique Rodriguez have already conducted the studies, which will be stepped up once the minister divests himself of his multiple functions at the six ministries.

Thus, in secret, the five general secretaries are trying to ease the pressure at the board of directors' meetings, especially that exerted by the followers of Luis Barrionuevo and Saul Ubaldini.

That formula may avert a looming confrontation between the CGT and the government. The trade unionists asked the Labor Ministry to have the formula ready before the next meeting of the Central Confederal Committee, which is scheduled for the last week in May.

**Reduced Tensions**

This effort to ease tensions will be aided by the convening of the Council on Employment, Productivity, and the Minimum Wage and the committee that will study changes in the Single Social Security Contribution [CUSS] system and the single return filed with the pension system.

The Labor Ministry is even trying to grease the wheels of the negotiations for pay raises in the metalworkers union based on productivity in order to send a positive sign to the other unions and to channel and streamline the labor-management boards, which have been virtually stagnated since last year.

But the trade unionists did not just get a promise from Cavallo to review the wage policy. The head of the Treasury also told the leaders that "this union movement has a role to play in the current economic system," and he explained in no uncertain terms that "the Economy Ministry is not interested in the money from social welfare contributions."

**Blackmail**

They criticized Minister of Health and Social Action Julio Cesar Araoz in Cavallo's presence, saying that "he blackmails like Albamonte." They said that "he asked the pro-union deputies to vote in favor of the tax reform and the employment law in exchange for the social welfare bond, and we are still waiting for the regulations on that law."

Cavallo promised to intervene to get some action on the bill to refinance social welfare liabilities, but he warned the leaders that "social welfare programs will have to be efficient and adequate because the adjustment was only 5 percent and the rest is still in the red."

The head of the Treasury also pointed out that he is a "proponent of the free election of members," although he did agree to give the unions some time "so that they can enter the competition on a more solid footing."

There was a long discussion between the minister and the trade unionists, during which the CGT reproached him for "the high incidence of regressive taxes that punish most of the population." They also warned him about the $3 billion deficit that the trade balance will suffer this year because of the high level of imports.

"Mingo, it looks like we are not produce, produce, producing the way you said in your speech; we are import, import, importing," the top labor leaders told him.

Another of the "sticks" wielded by the trade unionists at the meeting, held at Cavallo's home, was for the labor minister, who was also present.

**Wage Anarchy**

They indicated that there is "virtual wage and labor anarchy." Companies are giving raises in defiance of the productivity decree and all existing laws, and that, in effect, will end up turning labor relations into anarchy."

To illustrate their point, they delivered to the minister a bulging portfolio containing collective bargaining indices by sector and real wages by sector. The Metalworkers Union [UOM] provided a very clear example: Some companies are paying a base wage of 700 pesos, when the contract establishes a pay rate of 320 pesos, which has been frozen for a year.

The union leaders and Cavallo worked out a quick formula to bring wages in line, and, right in front of the labor minister, they complained that "it seems the Labor Ministry is superfluous, because this anarchy was not sought by the leaders; it was caused by the companies that give pay raises on their own, beyond the control of the ministry."

The meeting raised the leaders' hopes, and they hope to hold another one, this time officially, to make sure the promises are kept. They left Cavallo's house on Avenida Libertador thinking that perhaps a confrontation is not as imminent as some sectors of the CGT are claiming.

## * Deputies' Support

*92SM0426C Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 May 92 p 7*

[Text] The national Justicialist deputies with union ties have delivered draft legislation governing social welfare and trade union associations to the general secretaries of the General Confederation of Labor [CGT].

The meeting, attended by the chairman of the Justicialist bloc, Jorge Matzkin, was held in the labor legislation committee and chaired by Osvaldo Borda. He and other legislators signed the aforementioned bills, to which will be added a declaration calling upon the executive branch to provide regulations for Law 24,070.

It was explained that the demand is based on the need to avoid "the damage suffered by trade union organizations as a result of the cancellation of the 25 May Plan (formerly the 17 October Plan) of the National Mortgage Bank."

**Social Welfare Contributions**

One of the bills, meanwhile, provides for the collection and auditing of employees' and employers' contributions to be made directly by the social welfare program in question.

The other initiative calls for a stay of execution in judgments issued in lawsuits against trade unions and social welfare programs.

According to various spokesmen, these initiatives are designed to win trade union support for the future reform of the social welfare law. Deputy Matzkin says there will be negotiations with the other parliamentary blocs to ensure passage of the initiatives.

Among other legislators, signing the initiatives were pro-labor Deputies Carlos Beltran, Jose Luis Castillo, Ruben Sacks, Roberto Monteverde, Dante Camano, and Gerardo Cabrera.

Appearing for the CGT were Oscar Lescano, Lesio Romero, Andres Rodriguez, and other union officials.

## * Negotiating Efforts

*92SM0426D Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 May 92 p 7*

[Commentary by Rodolfo Agustin Perri: "Let Us Respond With Dialogue"]

[Text] The activity carried out by the "collegiate secretariat" of the new General Confederation of Labor [CGT] deserves to begin this commentary. In my opinion, it deserves to be included permanently, just as "permanently" as the commentaries of recent years have included everything having to do with work stoppages, strikes, protests, pots and pans, and other kitchen utensils, accompanied by drums of all kinds and an occasional bugle, in the habitual demonstrations whose common denominator was traffic jams. Ten blocks away from the march or protest, drivers would wait for as much as half an hour in the same place, not knowing why.

The title of this commentary is indeed one of the components of the new trade union federation. It is based on the appointment of committees in which organized labor is represented and can attend—in some cases this has been going on for months—the discussions on prices, cost of living, social security, and retirement plans.

The reference to dialogue translates the attitude of a sector. The latest conflicts and stoppages indicate, on the other hand, that there is another union faction, much more radicalized, that goes by the adage "forceful measures are the only expedient." Without intending this analysis to clear up class resentments or bitter memories from other very difficult times endured by wage-earners, we believe that during this era in the country it is undeniable that dialogue has prevailed over forceful measures, so much so that many leaders simply choose to give priority to reaching agreement in this manner rather than taking any other action or reacting any other way.

### Law and Action

At the latest plenum of metalworker delegates, this conflict was patently obvious. During the assembly, one very radicalized sector of the union peremptorily demanded the "expansion of forceful measures." That expansion meant none other than going on strike for an indefinite period.

We agree, and over the decades it has been shown to be true, that nothing is more inflammatory than an assembly of this sort. The oratory of the barricade was, is, and always will be a steady stream of combative phrases, a battle cry urging people to join a struggle that gradually turns from verbal to physical as the emotional atmosphere heats up. It is not uncommon to see fistfights, even between demonstrators who agree with each other. The metalworkers simply confirmed this view. After the call for "expansion," the taunts, insults, and accusations were repeated. One delegate complained that retirees were committing suicide en masse and "selling their dignity for starvation wages." Another stressed that "the obsequiousness of union leaders is also corruption." Some stopped to think and urged that the delegates "not criticize the leaders and stand united so that in unity we can prevail."

In response to all this, the veteran metalworker leader Lorenzo Miguel maintained that "there will be plenty of strength to win our demands, but we must respect the organic order of the union and do everything within the law."

In fact, the brunt of the criticism was aimed at the government. Miguel deftly noted that it would be better "to use the strength of the rank and file to persuade management that the rights of our comrades cannot be trampled." The reply to this was that "the government is an accomplice of business. That government, for which we put up posters and paint walls, is now taking away our laws and refusing to allow the participation of the workers movement."

These quotes, we believe, are sufficient to explain the situation to the uninformed reader. On the one hand, the situations are urgent, imperative, and demanding solutions "today." On the other hand, a veteran of union battles like Miguel is promising: "If the opportunity arises, I will inform the president of all these demands...."

The delegates decided to confirm the stoppage of the 19th, but the key is the automotive or auto parts sector. That agreement will dictate the terms of all the others, and of course, whether the stoppages are honored.

### Hegemony Persists

After a heated debate in the Textile Workers Association, the Labor Ministry made official the victory of the "Adelino Romero" list in this union with such a notorious past. Once again, the traditionalist list headed by Pedro Goyeneche was confirmed. He is another veteran

of the so-called "parallel union," known for its traditional ties to the metalworkers union. Both Goyeneche and his number-two man, Gimenez, have many years of experience and have become adept at handling an association that has dozens of branches, and there was no doubt about the quantitative results of the voting.

At any rate, it is encouraging to see a division, which in trade union organizations sparks criticism. Without criticism, they could succumb to verticalism, a thing of the past.

## * Welfare Funds

*92SM0426E Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish*
*23 May 92 p 7*

[Text] The General Confederation of Labor [CGT] has warned the government that "time is running out." Yesterday marked the end of the seminar on the retirement issue that was organized by the trade union federation, where once again the government-sponsored bill to privatize the pension system was called into question. The CGT also intends to resume direct control over contributions to social welfare programs. A meeting on this matter is scheduled with Minister Julio Cesar Araoz next week. The trade unionists also want to meet with Labor Minister Rodolfo Diaz.

In a new verbal thrust, the General Confederation of Labor stepped up the rhetoric and warned the government that "time is running out," an obvious reference to the government's failure to respond to the demands put forth on a variety of issues that are of concern to the labor movement, especially control over contributions to social welfare programs and the bill to privatize the pension system.

At the end of the seminar, which was titled "Retirement: Crisis and Proposals," the head of the collegiate general secretariat of the CGT, Oscar Lescano, warned that "we will exhaust the possibilities for dialogue, but we will not go on indefinitely. Everything has its limits."

The meeting was organized by the CGT with technical assistance from the International Labor Organization, and it translated into another attempt by the trade union federation to seek a new profile, different from the models tried before.

During the final day of the seminar, the bill to privatize the pension system, which is being pushed by Labor Minister Rodolfo Diaz, was once again called into question.

### Bill Repudiated

The CGT expressed its repudiation of the government initiative as early as the first day of the seminar. Peronist Senator Oraldo Britos contended that the bill "will be drafted by Congress, and it will have nothing to do with the government's bill."

In addition, Metalworkers Union representative Anibal Martinez, another general secretary of the CGT, admitted that the fight with the government will be inevitable "if we do not receive satisfactory responses to the union federation's demands."

Two issues to which the CGT gives top priority are regaining direct control over contributions to social welfare programs and speeding up the issuance of regulations on the law to pay off the debts of social welfare programs.

"So far, we have not been able to accomplish anything specific, nor have we been told no," added Martinez.

### Race Against Time

This verbal pressure on the government comes just days before the meeting of the Central Confederal Committee, which will be held on Wednesday. Prior to that date, the CGT hopes to wrest some concession from the government in meetings with Health and Social Action Minister Julio Cesar Araoz and Labor Minister Rodolfo Diaz.

CGT sources confirmed that the meeting with Araoz will be Tuesday. The social welfare issue will be a principal item on the agenda.

Labor Ministry spokesmen, on the other hand, told CLARIN that "there is no meeting with the CGT in the minister's schedule."

## * Dockers' Strike

*92SM0426F Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish*
*23 May 92 p 7*

[Text] Activity in all of the country's ports will practically grind to a halt on 4 June, when the port and maritime unions will stage a 24-hour strike to demand better wages.

The decision was made at a union meeting held at General Confederation of Labor [CGT] headquarters.

Some of the striking unions complained in recent days that the business sector has laid off a thousand port workers.

Workers of the United Trade Union of Argentine Port Workers, the URGARA (grain shipping workers), port foremen, the Merchant Marine, dredging and beacon workers, crane operators, security guards, tally clerks, personnel of the Grain Board, and the UATRE (rural workers) decided to take this measure to protest "the foot-dragging in wage negotiations and the policy of narrowing their job opportunities."

## * Manzano's Activities Stir Political Controversy

*92SM0434B Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 May 92 p 9*

[Article by Carlos Manuel Acuna: "Manzano Is the Axis of a Profound Political Crisis"]

[Text] Although the president of the Republic has stated that he has no plan to dismiss the minister of interior, this statement appears to be more of a pledge dictated by formal requirements than an explanation of the next steps the Casa Rosada will take with regard to the obvious political crisis characterized by major implications. The axis of this crisis is Jose Luis Manzano, whose continued service in his present position has already caused enough conflict to make it clear that the changes in the presidential collaborators planned for the period following the elections in the capital this 28 June may be moved up.

In addition to the pronouncement made by the vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, Justicialist Luis Martinez, other officials close to Menem who were formerly members of the "heavenly alliance" in which Manzano had such notable influence, are now turning their backs to him. And we can state that not only is the secretary general of the Presidency, Eduardo Bauza, doing so, but so is Eduardo Menem and a substantial number of legislators—a group that is growing with every passing hour.

### Reproaches of All Kinds

Basically, what Manzano is being reproached for is his habit of "playing his own game," beyond the boundaries of the political interests and goals of the president of the Republic himself, and going against the efforts of other important collaborators, whose posts are now the targets of the "pro-Manzano sector," in order to expand his own sphere and base of influence.

Among the reproaches most commonly heard, we might note the loss of the national senator for San Juan, the defeat in the elections in Santiago del Estero and Tierra del Fuego, the crisis in Corrientes, the mismanagement of the coming senatorial elections in the capital, the stagnation of the dialogue with the radicals, the breakdown of the talks with other political forces, and, finally, the lack of information about other problems. These problems include the matter of the drug traffickers' documents and the alleged existence of a business firm that has issued residence permits and citizenship documents to foreigners without proper consideration of their records. Even in the matter of the ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group] members found in Uruguay, Manzano's hand can be seen, as it can in certain destabilizing actions occurring in the neighboring country that are characterized by methods reminiscent of those of Raul Alfonsin's government, which invented a plot alleging bombs and public threats for the purpose of strengthening his electoral base.

### False Documentation

The resignation of Gustavo Druetta (a military officer who belonged to the group called "33 Orientales" and who was retired by General Galtieri), the head of the strategy department of the Migrations Office, and the exchange of accusations with German Moldes, the secretary for population, about the doubts or certainties surrounding this matter, are simply new factors working against Manzano. This is not only because they pertain to an Interior department under his jurisdiction, but also because these men served as his advisers from the time he took the very first steps in his campaign against Menem.

This latest information about Manzano's militant action, which was conveniently recollected by the former minister of interior, Julio Mera Figueroa (and which provocatively revived memories of the anti-Menem actions of Guido Di Tella and Rodolfo Diaz, both close friends of Manzano), seems to be serving as a conductor in the blossoming crisis. To this must be added the fact that the individuals demanding formal questioning include Leon Arslanian, who is interested in the possible involvement of a sector of the Ministry of Justice in the issuance of residence and citizenship documents, a matter now being investigated.

### Spanish Minister's Visit

Another problem related to what is happening to Manzano involves the recent visit paid to him by Spanish Minister of Interior Jose Luis Corcuera, who warned his Argentine colleague about the activity of Basque terrorist elements in his country. He noted that they might plan to attack the president of the Basque territory, Antonio Ardanza, who was scheduled to visit within a few days' time.

Corcuera told Manzano that the ETA group was headed by Antonio Lorca, Patricio Pizarro, and Maria Llorca and that it was initially thought that these subversive elements might be planning to attack Queen Sofia. It was later learned, however, that Ardanza would be the gang's target.

According to critics, the extremist guerrilla fighters were able to escape because of the delay in taking any steps. This was inevitably linked with an assessment of the efficiency of the Uruguayan agencies in locating and arresting the ETA members, who were hiding out or located in Montevideo, and the fact that the Tupamaros wanted to grant them political asylum.

### Syrian Photographs

All of these factors have suddenly turned against Manzano. Added to this is the suspension of any likelihood of an amendment to the Constitution of the nation, an indicator of the number of charges being made against the minister.

This last issue seems to have been dismissed as an issue in working with the radicals for the time being, and, in fact, it will remain excluded until this storm has passed. To this must be added the limited ability Manzano is believed to have to control what is being defined in government sectors as "the Syrian plot," a clear reference to the al-Kassar issue and everything surrounding it.

In this connection, the certainty is expressed that the tape Zulema Yoma succeeded in showing during a television program on the night before last is but another example of this kind of material. There is talk about the numerous photographs of the actions of Munir Menem when he was serving as ambassador in Damascus. It is said that this example will be used from now on in what seems to be an internal war with a political content, reflecting the Syrians' refusal to welcome Menem during his last trip.

But the complications do not end there. Just a few hours ago, in Mendoza (this province leaps to the forefront yet once again), a British agent who sold weapons to the contras in Nicaragua was arrested. The supplier was in partnership with al-Kassar, for whom, let it be said in passing, no arrest warrants have been issued in any of the European countries where it is said that he traffics in weapons or drugs. This has caused even more profound speculation and suggestions about the links between this Syrian and the foreign intelligence services in both North America and the more advanced European countries.

## Bolivia

### U.S. Newspaper Report on Coup Plans Rejected

*PY2106211492 La Paz LA RAZON in Spanish 6 Jun 92 p A7*

[Text] (ANF) [Fides News Agency]—Joint Chief of Staff General Oscar Vargas Lorenzetti, visibly annoyed, has denied a report published by the famous U.S. morning newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES that four alleged military groups are planning to "perpetrate a coup against Bolivian democracy."

The major U.S. paper notes that these "military groups," "encouraged by the Venezuelan, Haitian, and Peruvian antidemocratic movements, are planning to carry out a coup" against the current constitutional process.

The newspaper identified the military groups as the pro-Trotskyist Dark Red [Vivo Rojo]; Ten Stars [Diez Estrellas], made up of Navy officers "allegedly linked to drug trafficking;" Bolivar's Army [Ejercito de Bolivar]; and The Movement for Dignity and Renewal [Movimiento por la Dignidad y Renovacion]. Vargas was surprised at the information released by the Radio Fides correspondent in Washington. He stated: "I want to reiterate once again that these alleged charges against the Armed Forces on their attempt to destabilize the democratic system and the state of law are false."

This is one of the many reports disseminated by various local media at the beginning of the presidential term. In March, the Spanish news agency EFE issued a similar report. The Armed Forces commands and high-level government officials have rejected such reports.

The defense minister and the commanders reiterated on more than one occasion that no local institution will endorse attitudes that seek to disrupt the democratic process.

The newspaper says "the four military groups" reportedly are using arguments like "a condemnation against governmental corruption" to meet their objectives.

It states that budget cuts and the military's concern over the lack of credibility by civilian society toward traditional political institutions are part of the "military displeasure" (in Bolivia).

The Bolivar Movement, comprising alleged National Army officers, was made public early in February, soon after the thwarted military coup in Venezuela.

Leaflets then were disseminated by an alleged Bolivian Army group known as Ten Stars. They read: "National sovereignty is even over the democratic system itself."

Military authorities confirmed that a group known as Dark Red, formed some 14 years ago, also distributed anonymous documents.

Vargas voiced his doubts that this group could be part of the Bolivian military structure. He said: "These anonymous groups have no influence within the Armed Forces." According to high-level officials, the military intelligence services so far have not identified "any officer allegedly involved in plans to perpetrate coups or in the preparation of anonymous documents."

"I can categorically state that we must once and for all rule out this possibility (the saber rattling) because the Armed Forces are permanently working on specific projects in the process of change and development that will favor the country and the Armed Forces in an overall manner," Vargas Lorenzetti said.

He said he is in a position to say that the country's democratic process "has definitely been consolidated." He also stressed the Armed Forces' support for the country's constitutional life.

He said that according to the preliminary intelligence information he has at hand, the authors of those "antidemocratic" pamphlets who "participate in the preparation, organization, and publication of those anonymous documents are not military elements."

Gen. Vargas Lorenzetti said the military chiefs have decided to play down and minimize the content of those supposed anticonstitutional trends.

"It would be risky to make a thorough analysis of the problem (the anonymous elements) because we would

need very solid judgment elements and strictly follow the intelligence information we have to reach at least some indications of the participation of specific nonmilitary groups," the Armed Forces' commander concluded.

### New Group Threatens Armed Struggle in Chapare

*PY2006203692 Cochabamba LOS TIEMPOS in Spanish 8 Jun 92 p 1*

[Text] Ivirgarzama, Chapare, 7 Jun (ANF)—The appearance of a group called "Young Coca Growers" [Jovenes Cocaleros] proclaiming—according to the first leaflets—armed struggle against the eradication of coca plantations has increased the existing tense social and police situation in Cochabamba's tropical areas.

"The Chapare will not be a military base; it will become the trench of national liberation," say the group's first leaflets, which end with the slogan "coca or death, we will be victorious."

The unknown organization was classified by the authorities as "a subversive organization." The group, however, has yet to claim responsibility for any attacks in the region.

"Young Coca Growers" intentions are obviously against the eradication of coca plantations, alternative development programs, and military and police activities that—with U.S. help—seek to eliminate all forms of drug trafficking in the area.

The group used slogans in Quechua—"huanucun yanquis" (death to gringos) and "kausachun coca" (viva la coca)—to call on peasants to organize "a revolutionary, popular, and protracted war" in the Chapare.

The clandestinely distributed leaflets call on peasants to oppose eradication, "to resow" new coca plantations, and to use force to expel U.S. forces advising local officials in the fight on drugs.

The Chapare is a tropical region where violence by gangs of drug traffickers, coca producers, and police and military forces is common.

Government authorities fear that the appearance of political groups that preach armed struggle will only worsen the region's delicate social and police situation. When the Special Antinarcotics Force [FELCN] initiated—with direct Armed Forces and DEA cooperation—their main long-term operations in the zone they did not rule out the possible appearance of political groups with subversive inclinations.

The FELCN had their suspicions and fears confirmed when the Interior Ministry arrested Tiburcio Herrada in Chapare on charges of giving military training to EGTK [Tupac Katari Guerrilla Army] militants.

## Brazil

### Marques 'Optimistic' on Inflation, Fiscal Reform

*PY1906140092 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] Economy Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira has stated that he continues to be optimistic, and that the small increase in the inflation rate was a mere fluctuation.

The minister has also stated that the fiscal reform is keeping to its schedule, and that foreign investors continue to be interested in Brazil.

Marques Moreira said that the tendency toward a decreasing inflation rate will continue because the causes for its reduction still persist. He also guaranteed that the government will continue to maintain a restricted fiscal and monetary policy.

The minister met with Science and Technology Secretary Helio Jaguaribe and with Strategic Affairs Secretary Eliezer Batista to discuss Brazil's policies up to 2010.

Sao Paulo State is going to submit an alternative project for fiscal reform.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Vilma Tuma, from Sao Paulo] Representatives of Sao Paulo State Government and Sao Paulo State businessmen and union leaders will submit within 3 weeks an alternative project for fiscal reform to Economy Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira.

Sao Paulo State Governor Luiz Antonio Fleury Filho has stated that the project seeks a consensus in order to help its passage through Congress, because a verification has to be made of what can be done without having to modify the Constitution—for example, the reduction of taxes and the elimination of the ICM [Merchandise Distribution Tax] on exports.

The governor also defends a clear definition of the attributions between the federal, state, and municipal governments, and a reduction of the tax burden on the productive sector.

Fleury Filho has also stated that he fully favors a fiscal readjustment, which must be implemented as soon as possible.

With everything taken into account, the project must harmonize the interests of all sectors.

Mario Mato, president of the FIESP [Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries] and one of the meeting's participants, has stated that he considers that a broader fiscal reform will be difficult this year, due to the upcoming municipal elections—thus the importance of Sao Paulo State's alternative project. [end recording]

### Official Predicts Single-Digit Inflation

*PY2006184292 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Text] Economic Policy Secretary Roberto Macedo has said that the inflation rate will drop to a single digit by the end of the year, if current economic programs are maintained. Macedo made this remark during a ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of the BNDES [National Bank for Economic and Social Development] in Rio de Janeiro.

According to the secretary, the inflation increase shown by indexes such as the IGP-M [General Market Prices Index] of the Getulio Vargas Foundation reflects speculative maneuvers, which end up producing a drop in production.

Roberto Macedo recognized that political events affect the inflation rate, but asserted that economic variables will return to the normal course soon. Macedo said that normal measures forcing an increase in monetary emissions, such as the distribution of new cruzados from the Reserve Fund, will end next August. Macedo also said that the fiscal reform will be positive for the country.

### Environmental Agency Lacks Funds To Start Plans

*PY2006153492 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Text] The IBAMA [Brazilian Institute for Environmental Affairs and Renewable Natural Resources] will wait to receive the funds approved during Rio-92 [UN Conference on Environment and Development] to finance environmental programs in Brazil. IBAMA will be able to use part of the $4 billion allotted to the country only after the National Congress ratifies the Climate Changes and Biodiversity Treaties. IBAMA President Maria Tereza Padua expects that Congress will ratify both treaties before the end of the year.

## Colombia

### Communique on U.S. Supreme Court Ruling

*PA2106174292 Santa Fe de Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Jun 92 p 10-A*

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Santa Fe de Bogota on 16 June]

[Text] The Colombian Government strongly rejects the U.S. Supreme Court's 15 June ruling in the "United States versus Alvarez Machain" case. This decision permits the kidnapping of individuals abroad, thereby allowing U.S. courts to expand their jurisdiction by making kidnappees appear in their courts.

This is a serious precedent, the effects of which ostensibly violate fundamental principles of international law and order.

The Colombian Government does not agree with the violation of state's internal rights and sovereignty as a means of legitimizing the seizure of individuals in foreign countries for later transfer and trial in another state. This stance damages valuable precepts of harmonious international coexistence, such as equality, territorial integrity, sovereignty, self-determination, and nonintervention in other states' internal affairs.

Although the Supreme Court decision falls within the context of a current extradition treaty between the U.S. and Mexican Governments and its scope could be limited to its interpretation and relations between those two states, its contents constitute an attack on the legal stability of government treaties.

Colombia's political constitution prohibits the extradition of Colombians by birth, and the national government has resolved to strengthen the judicial branch of government to guarantee the punishment of crime and the struggle against international impunity.

For Colombia, kidnapping is a crime that warrants total repudiation and cannot, under any circumstances, be legitimized. Should a Colombian national be kidnapped for trial abroad, the excellent relations that have always existed between the governments of Colombia and the United States of America could be seriously affected.

Colombia reiterates its absolute determination to struggle against drug trafficking. The international cooperation this requires must fully respect our Constitution and international law. [Issued] Santa Fe de Bogota, 16 June 1992.

### Relations With DEA 'Excellent'

*PA2106132592 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Jun 92*

[Text] Although the Colombian Government called the U.S. Supreme Court ruling legitimizing the kidnapping of suspected criminals anywhere in the world an ill-fated and terrible precedent, counternarcotics operations in the country have not been suspended or altered.

The police described the relations with the DEA in Colombia as excellent, adding that efforts continue to block drug traffickers' access to the southern part of the country, particularly at the Colombian border with Ecuador and Peru, the Amazon area, and Putumayo Department where drug traffickers apparently use airstrips to refuel their flights.

In addition, the National Police announced new operations to control poppy production, by detecting and destroying crops.

According to the authorities, no order has been issued to stop the offensive against drug trafficking in our country.

It was also learned that security was redoubled at the Envigado and Itagui Prisons.

### Foreign Minister Comments on Mexicans' Case

*PA2006003692 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2302 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] Mexico will request the extradition of two U.S. policemen who kidnapped a Mexican on 13 June, only days before the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling supporting this type of activity. President George Bush tried to appease Mexico by saying his country will not persecute all those who offend the United States throughout the world.

Colombian Foreign Minister Nohemi Sanin also touched on this issue during her visit to Cucuta on 19 June:

[Begin Sanin recording] We are sure that our national sovereignty, national rights, and international treaties will not be violated by any state. Thus, we can all relax, because Colombians will know how to defend our sovereignty under the government's leadership.

At any rate, we see no danger of any sort. The United States has committed itself to maintaining its policy of respect and cooperation toward Colombia. Thus, I see no problem here. [end recording]

### Agreement Reached With Mexico on Rebels' Return

*PA2106180492 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Jun 92*

[Text] The negotiators for the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB] will arrive in Colombia no later than 23 June. On 20 June, Colombia and Mexico established the mechanisms for their return. The rebels will have full guarantees to return to the mountains.

In a four-hour meeting on 20 June, the Colombian and Mexican Governments defined the legal and operational mechanisms for the return of the guerrilla negotiators to national territory. Two Mexican Government representatives with ambassadorial rank arrived in Santa Fe de Bogota for that purpose. They met with Humberto de la Calle Lombana and Nohemi Sanin de Rubio, government and foreign ministers respectively, at the Colombian Foreign Ministry. Both government delegations decided to guarantee diplomatic protection to the CNGSB members for their return to the Colombian mountains.

[Begin de la Calle recording] They will return aboard Mexican airplanes, under diplomatic immunity. They will arrive at Colombian locations still to be agreed upon. A few hours of protection will be allowed, as originally agreed by the two governments. [end recording]

The Mexican Government will be exclusively in charge of the operation for the return of the Colombian guerrilla delegates on 23 June. This means that no Colombian Government official will travel to Mexico to accompany the rebel negotiators.

Once the guerrilla representatives arrive in Colombia, the Army will suspend maneuvers in designated areas to permit their return to rebel camps. After 24 hours, authorities will intensify the search for the guerrilla leaders to comply with arrest warrants issued by judges. Deputy Government Minister Hector Riveros Serrato commented:

[Begin Riveros recording] Those men have been guerrillas for 30 years. Colombians are alarmed by the arrest warrants issued against them, but the truth is they must not only respond to those charges, but many others. [end recording]

The Mexican Government representatives will return to their country on 21 June, after completing their mission and meeting with Peace Adviser Horacio Serpa Uribe.

### Guerrilla Board's Safety Guaranteed

*PA2106172092 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Text] Joint maneuvers by the Colombian and Venezuelan navies are under way in Colombian territorial waters. Defense Minister Rafael Pardo presided over the events in Cartagena.

Pardo confirmed that the government will guarantee the safety of the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB] negotiations commission upon their return to Colombia. He added that he is determined to back the arrest warrant issued against the guerrilla hierarchy. Pardo briefly recounted the CNGSB's activities, saying that the guerrillas are now targeting cities for their terrorist activities.

[Begin recording] [Pardo] The arrest warrant was issued by the judicial branch.

[Reporter] Its implementation?

[Pardo] The Public Force must, perforce, implement the arrest warrant, which is not inconsistent with the guarantees that the government will provide for the return of the guerrillas who are in Mexico. We will try through every available means to carry out the arrest warrants issued against guerrillas who are in the country. [end recording]

Pardo also said that Colombia has maintained its sovereignty in the struggle against drug trafficking, and that any meddling on the part of the United States would violate the country's sovereignty, as well as international law.

### Army Officer Comments

*PA1906185492 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1630 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] There is turmoil over the return to Colombia of the guerrilla leaders who remained in Tlaxcala, Mexico

on holiday after the peace negotiations failed. Diplomatic efforts are under way to guarantee their safe return, but the Army has said it will continue fighting them after their return.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] How are you going to stop operations to allow the guerrilla leaders to return to the country?

[Army Officer Ramon Gil] Operations are normally suspended in a specific area, a very small preestablished area, for about 24 hours.

[Reporter] Is it like looking for a square where a cat can play with mice? The leaders are brought in, they are placed there, and told to hide. Then, the Army comes in and looks for them.

[Gil] The mechanism is that simple. Possibly once they arrive, they are given a certain amount of time so they may return to their areas.

[Reporter] Is it easy for the Army to locate and capture the guerrilla leaders?

[Gil] This is determined by a search operation to comply with the arrest warrants issued by a judge. Then, it is up to the criminals to hide. That is where the difficulties come in, or where it is made very easy as you have said. [end recording]

The truce will only prevail if the guerrillas are protected by a judge's order.

### Government Proposes Regional Talks With Rebels

*PA2206021992 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Jun 92*

[Text] For the first time ever, President Cesar Gaviria's government today mentioned the possibility of holding regional talks with the guerrillas. The announcement was made by Presidential Peace Adviser Horacio Serpa Uribe, after putting the final touches on arrangements for the return of the guerrilla negotiators from Mexico.

After a 15-day absence, Peace Adviser Horacio Serpa Uribe, who returned from Spain, immediately got back to his duties to finalize the details with the Mexican Government for the return to Colombia of the rebel negotiators. Although Serpa Uribe said he was distraught over the recent failure of the peace dialogues, he acknowledged the possibility of holding regional negotiations with the guerrillas. We have here Serpa Uribe's comments:

[Begin Serpa Uribe recording] If it is at all possible to resume the talks on very serious bases, and if some formula for a cease-fire is agreed upon, at this stage of the process the so-called regional talks could be held. [end recording]

Serpa Uribe regretted that the best opportunity to reach peace for Colombia had been lost in Mexico, while he expressed some doubts regarding his continued role as peace adviser.

[Begin Serpa Uribe recording] I do not know what the future prospects are. What I have been saying all along is that you can rest assured that I will be there while there is a possibility for peace. [end recording]

With no other alternative to offer, Serpa Uribe asked the Colombians to demand from the guerrillas the political decision to give up their weapons in order to achieve peace.

### Ex-Rebels Could Leave Normalization Council

*PA1706150992 Santa Fe de Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Jun 92 p 6-a*

[Text] Hope, Peace, and Liberty (Popular Liberation Army, EPL), M-19 [19 April Movement], the Quintin Lame Commando Unit, and the Workers Revolutionary Party on 10 June announced that if the reincorporation policy is not revised, they will withdraw from the National Normalization Council [Consejo Nacional de Normalizacion], leaving all responsibility for reincorporation in government hands.

This position is voiced in a letter these political groups sent on 10 June to President Cesar Gaviria in which they also warn that time has run out because the former combatants no longer believe in their spokesmen and the government.

Carlos Franco, EPL representative to the advisory board, on 10 June told EL TIEMPO that, should the chief executive fail to do something about this, "we will have no other option than to withdraw because we can no longer ask former guerrillas to be patient."

On the evening of 10 June the national government issued a decree containing a number of measures to facilitate the reincorporation to society of demobilized guerrilla groups.

The decree states that the Government Ministry will continue to be in charge of payments, especially economic aid to individuals and others that pertain to the fulfillment of the agreements.

The decree adds that "when payments are made through corporations established for this purpose, a contract must be made and the contractor will issue a policy of management and fulfillment based on percentages established by the rules of the Comptroller's Office."

It states that expenditures will be made in keeping with the policy established by the peace adviser.

The decree also says that the Government Ministry's Community Development Fund will be able to establish

trust funds or assign trustees [contratos de fiducia o encargo fiduciario] directly with legally authorized organizations.

The letter proposes three solutions to the problems confronting the reincorporation process, which was worsened by the decision of a faceless judge [who remains unidentified for security reasons] to call M-19 leaders to trial for the incidents at the Palace of Justice and the murder of Hope, Peace, and Liberty militants in Uraba.

In the letter, the guerrillas propose, first of all, to stick to the agreement and that red tape be eliminated.

Next they ask that the basis for the reinstatement policy be defined. "This reinstatement should be regarded, not as a function of former guerrillas as individuals, but in light of the socioeconomic development of areas that suffered during the armed conflict."

They suggested that the Social Policy Advisory Office, managed by Gilberto Echeverri, become the great crystallizer of the commitments of businessmen, governors, mayors, political parties, and government and nongovernment institutions.

Finally, the demobilized requested the definition of a scenario to consolidate peace. "We must have a National Peace Council, where representatives of the three public power branches, businessmen, and the church, in addition to the government and the former guerrillas' spokesmen, will have a seat."

The leaders also told President Gaviria: "The decision of whether Colombia's future will be peaceful or not is in your hands. We refuse, however, to compromise with those who, having the power and the responsibility to consolidate what has already been built, stimulate the still strong inclination to a violent confrontation."

The letter, signed by EPL spokesman Carlos Franco, M-19 leader Otty Patino, and Pablo Tatay of Quintin Lame, pointed out that the failure of the peace talks with the Guerrilla Coordinating Board in Tlaxcala, the stopping of disbursements, the killings of reinstated guerrillas, and the revision of events on which a decision had already been made are all part of a panorama "that threatens to disrupt peace if immediate measures are not taken."

## Broadcasters Group Rejects ELN Threats

*PA1806020092 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Statement issued by the International Association of Broadcasters in Santa Fe de Bogota; date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] In view of the threats of guerrilla attacks against Caracol network and Colombian media, the International Association of Broadcasters, AIR, an organization that represents over 16,000 private radio and television stations in the Americas and Europe, declares:

1. Its strongest rejection of the campaign of intimidation and violence with which the Army of National Liberation guerrilla group seeks to attack the Colombian media.

2. Radio broadcasting and all media constitute the free voices of the people that cannot be intimidated or silenced.

3. Any terrorist attack against the media constitutes an attack against freedom and democracy and an act in favor of the enemies of democracy.

4. The international community of broadcasters, represented by AIR, reaffirms its total solidarity and support for Caracol Network and all its Colombian colleagues in their permanent work for the sake of the exercise of freedom of thought, which is fundamental to democracy and peaceful coexistence.

[Signed] AIR President Andres Garcia

## Increased Taxes Included in Tax Reform

*PA1906185992 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1630 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] The tax reform will include a tax for bearing weapons. Weapons are considered an article of mass consumption in Colombia. The tax reform, which is already considered a law of the Republic as it has been approved in the Senate, establishes new taxes, in addition to the controversial Value Added Tax [VAT] and the income tax.

In our country, where more and more private citizens bear weapons every day, the Senate has decided to levy a heavy tax on the license to bear weapons. People will have to pay 20,000 pesos for the license, and 5,000 for renewing the safe-conduct.

As it is said in the Senate, in addition to paying a tax for bearing arms, the Colombians will also have to arm themselves with courage to pay the new taxes, which includes a heavy 100,000 peso license for marketing ammunition and explosives.

As if these taxes were not enough, the tax reform also establishes an increase in the cost of just issuing a passport. From now on, Colombians will have to pay 5,000 pesos for a new passport—previously costing 600 pesos—and 2,000 pesos for renewing it, which used to cost 150 pesos. There will also be an increase on the tax stamps required on all title deeds, private contracts, and sale and purchase options.

Voting on the most important issues as the VAT, the income tax, and the tax on the multinational enterprises will continue on 19 June.

### * Communities To Play Larger Development Role

*92SM0432A Santa Fe de Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 23 May 92 pp 13-A*

[Article by Rocio Rios Nino]

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota—For a long time, paternalism was the method for "solving," in some sense, the problems of the communities. With administrative decentralization and the promulgation of the new Constitution, however, this method of meeting the needs of the communities has been relegated to a secondary role, and the leading role has been delegated to the communities themselves and to the leaders who administer them.

This drastic revision of the concept of national progress, however, has included in its new dynamic the national government-community relationship. Based on this relationship, a new framework has been established within which the proposals for social development will be developed.

In response to this need, the government will institute the National System of Community Organization and Participation. In addition to coordinating and stimulating community activity, this structure will convene and organize those entities on which local, regional, departmental, and national progress depends.

Under these new models, first priority is accordingly being assigned to the people. During the installation of the National Council for Integration and Development of the Community, Minister of Government Humberto de la Calle Lombana stated that the government's solutions will be proposed by the people. The council was created to serve as the most important agency for cooperation between the national government and the communities because it breaks definitively with more than 30 years of paternalism in the history of the communities.

According to plans, the community organizations will henceforth be empowered to undertake large-scale initiatives that are designed to supersede the traditional formulas for meeting their specific needs.

The minister of government stated in this connection that "the processes of peace, justice, the protection of the environment, the provision of public services, public health, literacy campaigns, and improvement of the system for the acquisition and public sale of basic goods can be carried out through the community organizations."

These objectives will be achieved through the Community Development Plan, which involves—in 25 different projects—more than 100,000 community organizations whose membership comprises half of the population of Colombia.

#### Objectives of the Plan

The minister of government explained that the Community Development Plan seeks to "strengthen those channels that are capable of consolidating individual desires—an undertaking in which all forms of organization in the various spheres of civic action will play a crucial role: the political parties, the labor unions, the professional associations, and—in particular—the community organizations."

Luis Hernando Paez Carrero, director of Digidec [General Directorate of Community Integration and Development], was instrumental in this effort at social conciliation. In the plan, he presented a novel strategy for development that will involve the ethnic minorities and the community enterprises through collective measures dealing with housing, infrastructure, the environment, technology, and other areas.

"We must put an end to political corruption in the areas of community participation—areas that have been characterized by the mendacity of the political leaders and by a lack of commitment," Paez Carrero said.

#### Looking Beyond the Present

This new plan will make it possible to reach the outlying areas of the country, in search of new frontiers through the integrated efforts of the 45,000 community action councils and the 140,000 different forms of community organization that exist at present.

These efforts are not designed to achieve an isolated objective. On the contrary, they are intended to achieve peace—a peace conceived on the basis of the historic evolution of the various forms of civic integration and participation.

The plan will consolidate the government's intention to have the community organizations be a factor for coexistence, material progress, social betterment, and democratic practice in each locality. The people will manage and oversee the resources used to resolve their problems.

Humberto de la Calle Lombana reaffirmed this theme. "In particular," he said, "I am convinced that genuine peace can only be constructed step by step and where the community is organized, because the community then becomes a mechanism for coexistence."

## Ecuador

### Government Minister on U.S. Supreme Court Ruling

*PA1906151892 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] When commenting on the U.S. Supreme Court ruling aimed at seizing alleged drug traffickers or terrorists in any country, Ecuadoran Government and Justice Minister Cesar Verduga stated that Ecuador will never allow authorities from another country to meddle in domestic, much less, judicial affairs because it would be

an attack on the country's sovereignty. The minister also said that the U.S. Supreme Court ruling is the criterion of a function of the state and not of the nation or government as such.

[Begin recording] [Verduga] The U.S. Supreme Court is as autonomous as the Ecuadoran Supreme Court and I do not believe the U.S. Government is to blame for a Supreme Court decision. In any case, I will reaffirm what I have already said: We, as a country, will never accept a foreign authority exercising actions that are the exclusive right of the authority of this country. That is our position.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Verduga] That is [words indistinct] function of the U.S. Government. [end recording]

### Government Concerned About Campaign Clashes

*PA2106164092 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1115 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Text] Quito, 20 Jun (NOTIMEX) - Gonzalo Ortiz Crespo, secretary general of the administration, said that the Ecuadoran Government is worried about the violent turn the presidential political campaign has taken.

Ortiz Crespo, who spoke on behalf of President Rodrigo Borja, regretted the clashes that took place the night of 18 June that left two people injured.

The official said that the clash between sympathizers of the two presidential candidates was worrying because it tarnishes the peacefulness that has characterized the electoral process' initial stage.

Ortiz blamed the incidents on candidates Sixto Duran Ballen and Jaime Nebot Saadi and said that the government will take steps to ensure tranquillity at the polls. He announced that Government and Justice Minister Cesar Verduga instructed the National Police to guarantee the candidates' security and peaceful campaigning. The campaign is due to end on 5 July.

Sympathizers of right-wing candidate Duran Ballen, of the Republican Unity Party, clashed in a densely populated Guayaquil neighborhood with Jaime Nebot Saadi's Social Christian Party followers. The incident left two people injured.

Duran Ballen and Nebot Saadi, who led the other 10 candidates in May's presidential elections, will compete in runoff elections on 5 July. Social Democrat Rodrigo Borja's successor will be chosen from the two conservative candidates. Borja's term ends on 10 August.

## Paraguay

### Frutos: U.S. Ruling Violates International Law

*PY1906151792 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Jun 92 p 8*

[Excerpts] The U.S. Supreme Court ruling was harshly criticized yesterday by Paraguayan Government officials. Foreign Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken said that it constitutes "a flagrant violation of international law." Moreover, the Senate issued a statement, through which it deeply deplores the U.S. Supreme Court ruling. [passage omitted]

Frutos Vaesken said that the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, which allows the abduction of alleged criminals in foreign countries to be tried in the United States, "constitutes a flagrant violation of international laws and principles, of sovereignty and extradition procedures."

He added that the sovereignty of states is based on the inviolability of their territories, and that the extradition procedures agreed upon at the international level were a tool used by governments to repress crime. Frutos Vaesken said: "By repressing crime, governments express their solidarity. We cannot trample on a right acquired by humanity a long time ago."

He stated that Paraguay upholds the principles established in international law. He said: "We uphold the principles established in international law, and believe that it constitutes the best tool in promoting peace, the unity of nations, and solutions to controversies."

Frutos Vaesken also said that interventions of this nature do not resolve the basic problem. He said: "I believe that as it was published in the press, this constitutes an obvious contradiction of clear international laws." [passage omitted]

### Constituent Assembly Ratifies New Constitution

*PY2006180592*

[Editorial Report] Asuncion RPC Television in Spanish at 1302 GMT on 20 June broadcasts live from the Central Bank Convention Hall in Asuncion the 82-minute ceremony during which the new Paraguayan Constitution is ratified and promulgated. The announcer notes that prior to the ceremony Constituent Assembly delegates had agreed that after a long, frank, and open dialogue, a democratic constitution was being ratified and promulgated for the first time, contributing to the strengthening of the democratic processes under way and to restoring the state of law in Paraguay.

National Constituent Assembly President Oscar Facundo Insfran opens the assembly with a 21-minute speech during which he notes that the ideals and goals of all the delegates, representing the people's free will, are included in this Constitution—an instrument which "has helped to put an end to the state of totalitarianism that prevailed in the country for many years." Insfran

stresses that the 3-4 February coup helped this Constitution to be realized, and points out that under the new Constitution "the three branches of government will play a legitimate role, while respect for human rights will be strengthened and moral and public credibility will be restored." The Constituent Assembly president stresses the importance of "the efforts by President Rodriguez to end the atmosphere of tension and hatred prevailing among Paraguayans."

The preamble of the Constitution is then read, in both Spanish and Guarani, followed by the last article, on its ratification. President of the Constituent Assembly Insfran signs the new Constitution and swears allegiance to it, after which Constituent Assembly members likewise take the oath to the new Constitution. Insfran then announces that the Constitution is officially ratified, and that it will take effect at 0000 on 21 June.

The announcer notes that while Supreme Court member Jeronimo Irala Burgos attended the ceremony, "neither President Rodriguez nor his cabinet were present."

In conclusion, a document on the close of the National Constituent Assembly is read, and Insfran thanks those members of native peoples who are present, noting that they have their place within the new Constitution.

### Government Leaders Take Oath

*PY2206151892*

[Editorial Report] Asuncion Red Nacional de Television in Spanish at 1400 GMT on 22 June carries live coverage from the Congress building of the swearing of allegiance to the new constitution—which was ratified on 20 June—by President Andres Rodriguez, Congress President Senator Gustavo Diaz de Vivar, Chamber of Deputies President Jose Antonio Moreno Ruffinelli, Supreme Court President Jose Alberto Corres, supreme court justices, and congressmen.

President Rodriguez says: "I, Andres Rodriguez, constitutional president of the Republic of Paraguay, swear to God and the fatherland to observe and enforce the Constitution of the Republic that was ratified on 20 June 1992. If I fail to do this, may God and the fatherland call me to account."

### Rodriguez Urges People To Obey New Constitution

*PY2006171192 Asuncion HOY in Spanish*
*20 Jun 92 p 4*

[Excerpt] President Rodriguez yesterday urged people to respect the new Constitution that will be in force as of 21 June. Speaking at his residence in the "Las Carmelitas" neighborhood, where from the early morning he received greetings on the occasion of his 69th birthday, Rodriguez also requested his Armed Forces comrades to be "zealous guardians" of freedom and democracy.

The chief of state, who yesterday did not criticize Constituent Assembly members, repeatedly advocated the need to consolidate Paraguayan democracy. He also said: "As soon as this (new) Constitution is implemented, let us obey what has been written by our genuine representatives, who have come from all corners of the Republic to draft a new Constitution." [passage omitted]

### Rodriguez Rejects Possibility of Coup d'Etat

*PY1906150092 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish*
*19 Jun 92 p 2*

[Excerpt] President Andres Rodriguez yesterday requested citizens to be calm, as there will be no coup d'etat. He said: "It is hard for me to believe that this (the idea of a coup d'etat) could arise in the minds of some of my comrades, as we are responsible for restoring freedom and democracy to our people. We must be the most zealous guardians of this democratic transition, so that it can, finally, be consolidated."

Rodriguez answered in this way a journalist's question about rumors about a coup d'etat. [passage omitted]

### General Oviedo Denies Plotting New Coup d'Etat

*PY2006190092 Asuncion HOY in Spanish*
*20 Jun 92 p 11*

[By Neri Insfran Rojas]

[Excerpts] Curuguaty—General Oviedo was interviewed at about 0200 yesterday in Curuguaty. Oviedo and hundreds of other workers—both civilian and military—continued to work at the seat of the 3d Cavalry Division, in order to finish the works that were to be inaugurated later by President Andres Rodriguez, on the occasion of the latter's birthday.

Oviedo said: "This is what I and Unit Commander Roosevelt Benitez have been doing for the past two weeks. We have been working until 0200 and 0300, and rising again at 0530. This is why I am surprised about reports in Asuncion stating that I am at the head of a plot. This is intolerable."

He added: "I have a lot in common with General Andres Rodriguez, our commander. I must confess that we plotted against Stroessner for one year. But now people want to involve me in another coup. Whom am I going to plot against? And why am I going to do it?

Oviedo stated: "It would be unethical to fight against comrades who made sacrifices to oust people who were robbing the country. It is unthinkable to make a revolution against the revolution. There is nothing wrong here. The government is trying to do things correctly. Despite certain problems, there is a lot of good will."

Lino Oviedo stated that "unfortunately there are many people who are worried about me, who strive to find defects in me, and who magnify any mistake I make to involve me in negative situations. But this does not matter, because I will continue to work hard for the good of the entire country."

He added: "When we came out to fight the dictatorship, I did not lower my head amidst the bullets, and I am not going to lower my head now because of false charges. But these people are not going to get what they want. [quotation marks as published]

Oviedo also said that if we want a new Paraguay "we should address our criticism against those who robbed the country, against those who plundered the country and who are still powerful today. We must combat these people with all the means available, but people should not expect the Armed Forces to do everything and again take charge of the situation." [passage omitted]

Asked about his constant participation in political party activities, General Oviedo answered: "Yes, I will continue to be active in politics, but at the national level. I am not interested in partisan politics, but on the needs of my people and on the need to work with them." [passage omitted]

### Military Maneuvers for 21-24 Jun Announced

*PY2006021492 Asuncion RPC Television Network in Spanish 0025 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Text] This is an important piece of news for the citizenry; may we have your attention to prevent misunderstandings later on.

The Army Social Communications Center today issued a communique notifying the citizenry at large and the inhabitants of Central and Cordillera Departments in particular that military maneuvers will take place 21 through 24 June near the towns of Piribebuy, Eusebio Ayala, Itacurubi de la Cordillera, and San Jose de los Arroyos. These maneuvers will include the deployment of armored vehicles, troops, and armament and target practice with live ammunition.

These maneuvers are part of the Army training program, and they involve the Officers Training School and troops from the 1st Cavalry Division and the 1st Infantry Division.

### Opposition To Form Coalition for Elections

*PY2006184592 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 20 Jun 92 p 7*

[Excerpts] Representatives of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), Asuncion for All (APT), the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), and Paraguay for All (PPT) last night signed a "letter of intent" before a large crowd. Through this letter of intent, these political parties commit themselves to achieve a coalition for the 1993 general elections. Other political and social sectors also expressed their support for this coalition. [passage omitted]

This commitment must be subject to consideration by the different party plenums, which must approve the establishment of a political alliance.

### Government Begins Debt Talks With Paris Club

*PY2006183592 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 19 Jun 92 p 12*

[Text] Paraguayan Central Bank (BCP) President Jose Enrique Paez has said that Paraguayan authorities have begun formal bilateral debt negotiations with Paris Club member countries.

Paez said that negotiations are conducted locally, through debtor countries' embassies, as well as through missions that are sent to debtor countries to conduct preliminary discussions.

"We have formally started taking steps to resolve our debt problem with the Paris Club. We are doing this through creditor countries' embassies and by sending special missions to try to agree on the amounts of the respective debts and payment mechanisms. We are doing all this directly with the governments of creditor countries," Paez said. The BCP president said they expect negotiations to end before the end of the year.

The possibilities for obtaining more benefits through multilateral negotiations (with the Paris Club) ended when an agreement with the IMF failed to be reached. One of the Paris Club demands was that the country sign an agreement with the IMF and commit itself to follow IMF recommendations to introduce strict adjustment measures. The situation was aggravated because the country paid part of the debt to some countries (Japan, United States, Great Britain) in violation of service contract articles. The reaction was that other countries demanded equal treatment, and now require that Paraguay pay the nearly 20 percent of the debt that is overdue (nearly $200 million).

In view of this sitaution the government decided to liquidate the delinquent debt directly, and negotiate the payment of regular and punitive interests bilaterally.

At present, 70 percent of our total delinquent foreign debt is with foreign governments. Of this total, Paraguay owes 40 percent to France and 18.2 percent to Spain, followed by Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the United States, and South Africa.

Reliable sources report that negotiations with French and Spanish authorities—with whom Paraguay began the official negotiations to settle delinquent debt—are already at an advanced stage. These two nations represent practically 60 percent of our total delinquent debt, and it will therefore be very beneficial if we can reach an agreement with them, the sources said.

Paraguay contracted loans—with French Government guarantees—with the Banque Worms, Indochina Bank, L'Europeenne de Banque, and the Credit Lyonnais. We owe the Banque Worms 49 percent and the L'Europeenne 45.5 percent of our total debt with France. Part of the payments made this year served to free loans that were ready for disbursement.

Government authorities argued that these payments were made to prevent paralyzing several social interest projects.

Our country paid $20 million to Germany, $12 million to Japan, $6 million to Great Britain, and $3 million to the United States, for a total of $41 million.

### Technical Cooperation Accord Signed With Chile

*PY1906124892 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 13 Jun 92 p 9*

[Summary] The governments of Paraguay and Chile have agreed to "plan and execute programs and projects of technical and scientific cooperation," with the participation of the public and private sector. The two countries "will jointly prepare biannual programs, in keeping with each country's priorities, and social and economic development strategies and plans." The execution of the agreement may include, whenever necessary, "the participation of multilateral and regional technical cooperation organizations."

The technical and scientific cooperation will be carried out in the following manner: "a) the joint or coordinated execution of research and/or development programs; b) sending experts; c) sending equipment and material necessary for the execution of specific projects; d) drafting professional programs for trainees; e) granting expert-level scholarships; f) creating and operating research institutes, laboratories, or training centers; g) organizing seminars and conferences; h) providing consultation services; i) exchanging scientific and technological information; j) developing joint cooperation activities in third countries; and k) any other manner agreed upon by the contracting parties."

The fields of "special interest" of cooperation are the following: "planning and development, environment and natural resources, technological and productive innovation, energy, electronics, mining, fishing, agriculture and agricultural industries, ports, transportation and communications, housing and urban planning, tourism, health, and social security, trade and investments."

With the purpose of coordinating the actions of the agreement, the contracting parties establish a Joint Commission that will "a) evaluate the priorities in which the technical and scientific cooperation will be possible; b) analyze, evaluate, approve, and review the biannual technical and scientific cooperation programs; and c) supervise the good performance of the agreement."

"Notwithstanding the abovementioned, and with the purpose of establishing a permanent programming and execution mechanism," the contracting parties will establish "a technical and scientific cooperation work group" which will "a) prepare general and partial reports about the cooperation between the two countries; b) propose to the Joint Commission a biannual program, or changes to it, establishing the specific projects that must be developed and allotting resources for their execution; and c) supervise the execution of the agreed-upon projects."

The contracting parties "may request the financing or participation of international organizations and third countries to execute the programs and projects carried out within the framework of this agreement."

The document is signed in the city of Asuncion, on 11 June 1992.

### Chilean Pillan Airplanes To Arrive During 1992

*PY1806230392 Asuncion NOTICIAS in Spanish 12 Jun 92 p 5*

[Summary] Sources close to President Patricio Aylwin's retinue, which visited Asuncion prior to the closure of the Earth Summit, reported that the National Aeronautical Enterprise, ENAER, is ready to deliver 12 T-35 and T-35 B Pillan airplanes to the Paraguayan Air Force later this year. The planes, which will be used for basic pilot training, will cost a total $5,749,916 which will be paid with an initial down payment of $1,406,457 and four installments.

## Peru

### Fujimori Explains Election Postponement

*PA2006044392 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Text] President Alberto Fujimori announced on 19 June the possibility of extending the legal mandate of mayors and regional governors. That would go into effect, Fujimori said, if municipal elections are not held before the end of the year. We have here President Fujimori's comments:

[Begin Fujimori recording] Given the justified observation made regarding the elections on 18 October, the government has decided to postpone the elections. In light of those circumstances, the government did not chose October to hold the elections because religious processions are held during that entire month. Sunday, 1 November, was not chosen either, because many Peruvians go to the provinces at that time. We therefore decided to move the elections to a later date. We have a reason for that decision: The government's goal, and my own personal goal, is a full voter turnout. How satisfying it would be if the independent candidates could participate in the elections. If the time period given is too short, then the possibility for independent candidates to participate is even smaller, because that independent candidate might have to obtain thousands of signatures and comply with a series of requirements. Given the circumstances, he might lose the opportunity to participate in the elections. I have personally experienced how short these time periods are. Of course, if the elections were slated for 18 October, then only the political parties could participate. That is true because they are the only

ones that fulfill all the electoral law requirements, or those of any electoral law that could be enacted. These laws always have a number of minimum requirements that must be met. The citizens then must understand that a moderate postponement of the elections guarantees greater participation, especially for the independent candidates. [end recording]

### Further on Elections

*PA2206030592 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 21 Jun 92*

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (AFP)—Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori said on 21 June that "there is an international league forming, made up of presidents who led their countries into collapse." He made the statements in response to criticism voiced against him by President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela and former President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, among others.

"President Carlos Andres Perez, who has 98 percent of the people against him, and former President Alfonsin, who moved his departure from power to an earlier date—both of whom failed in their economic policies—should not criticize the Peruvian Government," President Fujimori said before the cameras of a local television station.

He also rejected criticism by former Peruvian Presidents Fernando Belaunde and Alan Garcia, who said that the call to elections for the Democratic Constituent Congress (CCD) was plagued by "backward and forward motions that do not offer any motivation for trust."

"Really, what is happening is that there is a sort of international league of presidents who have led their countries into collapse. I hope this does not happen again and that the international league does not grow in Latin America," he stated.

Upon confirming 22 November as the date for the CCD election, he also announced that the municipal and regional elections "will be held before March 1993."

In order to make a quick return to democracy easier, after the self-inflicted coup on 5 April, he stated that there will soon be a dialogue with the leaders of the political parties, which will also include people's organizations.

"I will not (personally) participate in the details of the dialogue. They will certainly bring me proposals," he said, adding that his representative will participate in the talks.

After confirming that the dialogue will take place in the coming days, as previously established, he said that the rules will be established during the talks, although he pointed out that the people may be consulted at any time in the process.

"Peru is sovereign and free to consult with the people as many times as it wishes. My government, which seeks to democratize its decisions, can consult the people at any time, as it must be in constant direct contact with the people," he stated.

Upon directing his well-known criticism against the congress and the judicial branch that he dismantled, Fujimori said, "There no longer is a filter at the judicial branch, and legislation is stricter. I expect the new congress will not be the clumsy, out-dated and inefficient congress it once was. The change will be a deep one," he stressed.

### Party Leaders on Postponement of Elections

*PA1906232192 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Interview with Jorge del Castillo of the Peruvian Aprista Party, PAP; Alberto Borea of the Popular Christian Party, PPC; and Cesar Barrera of the National Union of the Revolutionary Left, UNIR; by unidentified reporter at the Panamericana Television studios in Lima—live]

[Text] [Reporter] What will be the repercussions of the change, the postponement of the timetable established by the government—particularly when the timetable led to an agreement with the OAS and overcame a series of stances against Peru? Some have quoted the Red Locust [Chapulin Colorado—a Mexican television character] and said: They did not take my cunning into consideration! Everything has been postponed. What will happen now? What is the political parties' position?

We have three distinguished political leaders with us this morning: Dr. Jorge del Castillo, representative of the Peruvian Aprista Party, PAP; Dr. Alberto Borea Odria, representative of the Popular Christian Party, PPC; and Professor Cesar Barrera Bazan, of the National Union of the Revolutionary Left, UNIR. I was sad because I thought you had stayed in Colombia. Yet I was later told: No, he is not in Santa Fe de Bogota. He has returned!

[Del Castillo] When I was there, I was forbidden to leave. When I returned, they requested my extradition. That is how justice works.

[Reporter] But it is peaceful here. You are not being hounded.

[Del Castillo] Do not believe that. Two lawsuits have been filed against me.

[Reporter] Yes. I believe it has to do with some land.

[Del Castillo] I read in a newspaper that someone had demanded that I be sent to prison for two years. Well, these things happen when judges and district attorneys are hand-picked and one is doing something for the opposition. They have to see how they bring us down, but we will handle the situation.

[Reporter] But they have not tried to bring you down with their fists, right? How is Dr. Alan Garcia?

[Del Castillo] He is well. On Monday, 15 June, he started his commentaries on Radio Cadena Nacional. The issue was the decision adopted by the U.S. Government and the Supreme Court, which has been criticized very much. He is with his family, and his life in the future will be—I hope—peaceful.

[Reporter] Before we start on our subject, I would like to mention this: A newspaper reported Gracia had moved to a residential neighborhood and wondered who paid all those expenses—which amounted to approximately $5,000.

[Del Castillo] That was the official newspaper EXPRESO. The official newspaper EXPRESO has adopted a position that not only supports Fujimori but is also mean. It wants to know who pays the hotel. Is it worthwhile to answer this kind of question? I think not. It is well known that the Colombian Government assumed the expenses, and the question does not deserve an answer. I am sure that, when Mr. D'Ornellas and Mr. Ulloa travel abroad, they do not stay in two-star hotels. Perhaps Mr. Jara or someone else might stay at them, but not D'Ornellas and Ulloa. They always stay at the best hotels.

[Reporter] Returning to this morning's topic, what is to be done about the situation, Dr. Borea. What are you, the political parties, doing about the new situation?

[Borea] To be frank, it is not a matter of asking the political parties; it is a matter of asking the Peruvian people. Despite our criticism against Fujimori, he raised some of the people's hope. He said he would create a much more authentic democracy. Two and a half months have passed and, instead of an authentic democracy, we see we have practically passed to the nonexistence of democracy. Municipal elections are the first step in the relations between a state and the people to solve immediate problems about garbage, transportation, electricity, potable water, and so on. When there is an attempt to violate the principle of the people's right to choose their municipal authorities, then we have a serious regression in democratic issues. I think Engineer Fujimori has lost sight of a goal, and the Peruvian people must demand the exercise of that right because it is an essential right. We will certainly do it, and we are doing it. On 18 June, we said we will remain alert and vigilant so the Peruvians' right to choose their own future is not violated.

[Reporter] Aside from the alertness and vigilance, what else can you do? A democracy requires strong parties. You represent strong and important parties, but you have failed to counter all this. We are alert to what the Fujimori government does, but we are not alert to what the political parties do.

[Borea] No. Look, that is not true. Political parties have had, I believe, a very important role in defining a series of things, even though we were told that we were a lowly minority, that we represented no one. Nevertheless, political parties, particularly the PPC, are aware of their responsibilities. We have outlined the values for which we believe the Peruvian people should struggle. One of the issues is that no one should remain in office longer than the specified term. For example, I believe political parties should withdraw their mayors after 31 December because, after all, it is a way of telling Fujimori to keep his dictatorship and of telling him you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear because it will always remain a sow's ear.

[Reporter] Professor Cesar Barrera, what is the UNIR's position? What is the UNIR doing about this?

[Barrera] I think events have confirmed what we said after the 5 April coup d'etat. Authority is concentrated in a few people, and this means the state is not being democratized. The country's politics are being handled in a local, calculating, strictly opportunistic and personal way. In other words, the policy is not being dignified as it was promised.

There is a growing antidemocratic tendency. This definitely proves that the acclaimed new democracy that Mr. Fujimori has been offering us is, right now, an autocracy. It has been announced that there will be elections on 22 November. We had already been arguing over whether the elections should be held, disregarding the people's beliefs, on 18 October, Lord of Miracles Day.

De la Puente, has just announced, with that faint voice of his, that the constituent assembly elections will be held on 22 November. The date for the municipal and regional elections remains open.

[Del Castillo] In a daring statement, a government leader has said: Well, if we cannot hold them this year, we will hold them next year.

[Barrera] De la Puente said that on 17 June, thus leaving the municipal elections date in suspense. He has also said it all depends on the technical capabilities of the National Elections Board [JNE]. The JNE has said it can carry out joint elections in one single day to save money. However, Jorge Lau Kong, the new minister of the Presidency, has announced that the municipal elections will take place next year. This means that he is playing games, not only with institutions, which are being weakened, but also that we are being forced to pass through truly antidemocratic loops.

All this is happening way up there. The people must realize that, after three months of dictatorship, the coup has not improved but has deteriorated all aspects of life. Look at the cost of living. Look at the agriculture sector. Look at the salaries of public employees. Look at the teachers' situation. Watch how street protests are being reinitiated. See how taxes are being imposed, that are a virtual theft, like the tax on one's personal property.

As if this were not enough, Minister Bolona is virtually blackmailing the international, the Latin American community, by saying: If Venezuela goes along with the military coup, then I will sign the Andean Pact's customs

treaty. If it does not go along and does not back Fujimori, then I definitely will not sign the treaty and will break up the Andean Pact.

All this is happening in our country. We are being isolated. The people must objectively realize that the goals Mr. Fujimori wielded to secure the support of the population for his coup were just a distorted pretext that spoke of a democratized state. Now everything is in the hands of his family, his friends, and the military leadership. They control absolutely everything. Instead of improving, the standard of living of the population is quickly deteriorating. The government has argued that the idea is to be reinserted in the international financial community. This is definitely a lie. We are moving in the opposite direction.

The government has argued that the legislature had prevented an end to the violence in our country. Violence has definitely increased in our country in recent months. The coup has made things worse. This does not mean that we do not have responsibilities.

[Reporter] I want to tell our Azul Network viewers who are watching us in Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, Argentina, and the United States that today's three guests are members of the dissolved legislature: Deputy Del Castillo, Deputy Barrera, and Senator Borea. We mention their titles because they are deputies and senators.

In the case of APRA, APRA's secretary general is out of the country. APRA is going through serious problems. Del Castillo, what is your position on this postponement of the elections timetable that had been announced?

[Del Castillo] There is an apparent will to take over all government structures. The suspension of the municipal elections, for which there is no justification, represents a virtual coup against the country's municipalities. We have heard the mayors say that none of them will stay in office past 1 January. There will always be an exception here and there, but no one will accept staying in office past 1 January.

This goes not only for the municipalities but also for the regional governments that are already under the control of the military government. Some Change 90 deputies have been appointed to some regions. Some of them do not even know how to speak. The truth is that the idea behind the suspension of municipal and regional elections is to seize absolutely all power.

There must be a civic mobilization to demand compliance with the municipal and regional elections process. With the constituent assembly elections story, the government has confused the people. They set the elections for the Christ's Procession Day so that arguments would be over this issue and not over the elections conditions, which is what is really important.

[Reporter] Do you think this was done on purpose?

[Del Castillo] Of course. This was probably an idea of Luzza [not further identified] or somebody like him. Some people say it may have been [Vladimiro] Montesinos. This was done to fool the people. Instead of moving the elections ahead one week or postponing the elections one week, the government has pushed back the elections for 35 days. Fujimori is also failing to fulfill his commitment with the OAS. Fujimori said that elections would take place within five months, and now it will be over six months.

[Reporter] I believe you have spoken to the OAS.

[Del Castillo] I believe that the political parties as a whole have issued a note in this regard. There is a lack of compliance with the deadline for the Constituent Congress elections, and there is no dialogue. I am talking about a serious dialogue, not about the dialogue at the Civic Center, because this dialogue is for fooling people only.

[Reporter] Would you people talk with the government?

[Del Castillo] Yes, but with someone with authority. It has been demonstrated that ministers say something one day, and then President Fujimori himself refutes it the next day.

[Reporter] I will ask the same question but with different words. Would you people talk with Fujimori?

[Del Castillo] Only to restore democracy, to fulfill the OAS agreement. I think this is fitting, to comply exactly with what the OAS stipulated. We would talk with him in this framework and to restore democracy. The serious thing, however, is that he wants to hold a reportedly democratic constituent assembly to take the people by surprise. I think we should ponder this carefully to determine the extent of our participation.

For instance, on what terms would this assembly be held? De Soto has tried to extract an alleged election mechanism from other places and realities, disregarding the fact that the delegates to a constituent assembly must be elected in a single electoral district—in other words, the whole country, not by zones or districts. That is wrong. This is just another diversion mechanism, with the sole purpose of perpetuating him in power. But his popularity is declining. The people are observing this through the higher energy, water, and telephone rates, as well as bus fares and gasoline prices. Everything, except salaries, is going up. So the system is gradually collapsing.

[Reporter] I would also like to know your view regarding your probable participation in the municipal and constituent elections. We will discuss this in the next segment. Before going to commercials, however, I would like to say that Juan Carcelen, superintendent for banking and insurance, visited us two days ago. We told him that some people feel the floor under their feet is not too firm. Well, there is a new superintendent. His appointment appeared in the official newspaper EL PERUANO today. His name is Luis Contabarria Checle.

The people continue to distrust political parties and politicians. Do you politicians think that you are contributing to the return of the democracy that you people advocate so much with this attitude? Sometimes, the support the polls initially showed for President Fujimori was interpreted as an attack against politicians in general. This is some kind of an epidemic. The same is happening in the United States: The independent ones are getting ahead of the traditional parties. What can the political parties do now?

For example, we know that the PPC announced it would abstain from participating in the elections for the Constituent Congress. Why? Why does it not put up a fight and decide to run in the elections? Why should it step aside?

[Borea] What would happen if Peru were invited to a world soccer championship and was told that every time the Peruvian players were to get the ball it would be a square ball and the hands and feet of the players were tied down? Peru would then play a game against Sweden. Guess who would be the new world champion? Are we going to play a game under such conditions? Really, we could not risk Peru under such circumstances because it would be ridiculous.

The same happens with democracy. When we want to participate in a democratic game, we must play a clean, open game. We cannot lend ourselves to such a farce because the farce legalizes the dictators. Hitler, for example, staged several democratic farces in which he took his people through the most absolute totalitarianism. The same happened with other peoples. Those of us who are in political activities have the obligation of seeing what is behind the hills, as [name indistinct] said in England, and not just what is visible up front. We have to see what the intentions hidden by the dictator are.

That is the basic task that we politicians have undertaken. I admit the political parties have made many mistakes, and Fujimori himself is the first mistake, naturally. We have all made mistakes. There is a growing gap in modern society—not only in Peruvian society—between society and the state. The state represents society less and less every day. That is why the suspension of municipal elections is so serious, for example. The first link in this state-society relationship is precisely the smallest municipality.

That is why we must reorganize the role and the activities of the political parties. I agree that we must do away with those politicians who are seeking to become the secretaries general of their political parties, deputies, or senators. Yet they never visit the provinces, districts, or slums. They never find out what are the true needs of the people. We have been struggling against those party leaderships for many years, and we continue to struggle even though we are among those who lead political parties. Naturally, this is an ongoing process.

The worst leadership in Peru is Fujimori himself because he is deciding for 22 million Peruvians what he personally wants at any given time. He says the elections will be on 18 October. Then he says, I forgot about the festival. How about 22 November? Why not 13 March? In other words, he simply does what he wants.

[Reporter] In other words, then, we do not see the political parties' capacity to organize and to call for a rally?

[Borea] Yes, we do. The trouble is that we do not have a balanced media. Let us mention a specific case. The case of the rally organized by President San Roman, which was a very important rally to counter Fujimori. There were three times as many people at that rally than at the tiny rally convoked by Fujimori. When Fujimori held his little meeting, all the newspapers called it a grand rally, a fabulous meeting, and so forth. When San Roman held his rally— which was three times larger—no one mentioned a word about this important meeting.

Has anything been said, for example, about how political parties are defending today the people from this arbitrary tax on personal estates that Bologna and Fujimori seek to collect from the Peruvian people? Just look at how the political parties are able to counter what is a national crisis.

There is something else: Two months and 15 days have passed. The first problem affecting Peruvians is unemployment, and that is the most serious one. Nonetheless, in these two months and 15 days, nothing has been done to solve that problem. On the contrary, recession and unemployment are growing. We Peruvians lived badly before, but we had a ray of hope of rejoining the international world and of attaining reconciliation. After all, there are quarrels everywhere, even in the best of families. Despite all that, we thought we could see the light at the end of the tunnel. Now the tunnel has become darker because of Fujimori's attitude. We have the obligation to point this out.

[Reporter] By the way, do you have a job? I understand many Peruvian congressmen have been out of a job since April.

[Borea] Maybe some of them have not been receiving any income since April. Rest assured, however, that all of us have been working double time since April, at least those of us for whom politics is a vocation. Some of us have been receiving an income since April. Those are the ones struck down with AIDS with a C. [Play on words. The S in SIDA—no income since April—the Spanish equivalent of AIDS, is pronounced as C, which in this case refers to the Congress, which was dissolved]. For instance, deputy Freddy Moreno Neglia of Cambio 90 now is president of Chavin region. I am a senator and I did not even know he was a deputy. Mrs. Shinsato Shimabukuro does not appear to have any other merit, apart from being a Japanese lady, for being president of Caceres region. Another deputy is president of Chavi Mochico. These people have indeed been receiving

incomes since April, incomes destined for those who submit themselves to a dictatorship and do not defend the democratic system. Consequently, it is necessary to put up with the bad times and regard these things happily at a difficult time like this.

[Reporter] We wondered what they were doing now that the Congress was not operating. What will the United Left party do? Are the party leaders trying to make up their minds whether or not to participate in the municipal elections, if they are held in the time scheduled for the Constituent Assembly?

[Barrera] First of all, the parties' issue is very important. I think the government, the dictatorship, is politicking while posing as apolitical. It is politicking. Second, no one will deny that Fujimori is one of the leading native [creole] politicians in Latin America at present.

[Reporter] Do you think that what he has done indicates he is a native?

[Barrera] More or less. But let us get back to more important matters. Fujimori also attempts to set an example of things he fails to do at home. We demanded that he stop trying to teach democracy to the parties. Let him stop trying to set Cambio 90 as an example because he belongs to this party. He is president, secretary general, rank and file, party congress, and the person who makes the decisions. Nevertheless, he has attempted to draft a political parties law. I am at a loss to see how. But back to your question. The terms proposed continue to be tricky and not at all clear. An attempt is being made to convene a congress under the government's terms. No technical or even historic reason has been advanced. We have just been told the congress will have 80 delegates because 80 is a smaller number than 320. This is illogical. If the congress will only discuss certain points and nothing else, if a sword will be dangling above the constituents' heads—Fujimori said if this congress does not legislate or do what he wants, he will simply close it and convene another—and if this is the type of congress that will be convened, we surely will not attend. The parties are demanding at least minimum democratic conditions. We want the certainty of a sovereign, democratic, representative congress, without any obstacles because this is what a constituent congress should be like. Anything different would be a mockery.

[Reporter] The problem is how to attain all that. What is your party's position? Would your party participate in the elections?

[Del Castillo] The possibility is being considered. We must take into consideration the following. There is repression against everyone, as well as an attempt to crush any political activities. These actions have been stronger against APRA. There has been persecution against the secretary general, who sought political asylum. In addition, Agustin Mantilla, our organization secretary, was illegally arrested. There are plans to try Jorge Diap, secretary to Victor Raul. We have been persecuted and interrogated and there is an attempt to make such persecution appear legal. This persecution, through wiretapping and death threats, which we get every day, is really taking place, although Fujimori keeps denying it. Under these conditions and in this police state, how can we participate in an election which by its own nature should be absolutely free, without restrictions or limitations? What kind of a constituent congress can there be if the dictator describes it one week as unicameral, the next week as bicameral, and the week after that he again describes it as unicameral? He also says there will be 80 representatives and they cannot be reelected in the next 10 years. He raised other absurdities as well. I think this is going to be a national fraud, and it is very important for the people to understand. The constituent congress issue must be assessed in light of what we are discussing. We must firmly demand the holding of municipal elections, which had already been convened. Let us bear in mind that the Constitution describes as an offense the failure of the president of the Republic to call for elections. The president called for them and then backed down. There are many more issues that continue to be added to a long list. Once democracy is restored, someone will have to be held responsible for all this. There is no end to these outrages. The people want.... [pauses] No one wants any particular problem for any particular party. Today we have three different political parties represented, and we have the ability to agree on points that will benefit Peru.

[Reporter] Allow me to say that we also have representatives from other political forces in this program. Today you have voiced some important remarks. It is important to listen to you. We, in this newscast, have always been willing to listen to the opinions of all groups. It is important to listen to the various stands, so that we can evaluate the situation.

[Del Castillo] Allow me just a few more seconds. This is very important. Today a newspaper carries an announcement by the Lima Bar Association supporting a legal proposal to declare the personal property tax illegal. This is an absolute endorsement of the amparo that was presented. I invite the people to sign up in various areas—in Lince, Barranco, the Civic Center, the French Plaza, Rimac—where tables have been set up. People sign up and with this, they are supporting the amparo. Once the ruling is issued, they will receive the benefits.

[Reporter] Will this benefit those who signed it?

[Del Castillo] Of course, that is the purpose. In addition, that is the law.

[Reporter] Where does one sign up?

[Del Castillo] We hope the government will make the modifications that must be made, not only on this point, but also on other points of the tax.

[Reporter] We thank Jorge Del Castillo, Alberto Borea, and Cesar Barrera for being with us today.

### Issue Electoral Demands

*PA1906232092 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] Opposition political parties on 18 June renewed their demands for a dialogue with the government as a means to return Peru to constitutional order. Following a meeting that included former Senator Maximo San Roman, the parties agreed to ask the OAS to hold an ad hoc foreign ministers general assembly and demand that the government fulfill the pledge it made at the 18 May summit.

[Begin recording] [Lourdes Flores, former Popular Christian Party deputy] We issued a communique to the people and a document to the OAS. First, we express our puzzlement over the way the implementation of international pledges assumed by Mr. Fujimori at the OAS is being distorted. We also say that postponing elections for the constituent congress constitutes an additional violation. The Constitution has been violated once again by eliminating or indefinitely postponing the municipal elections.

We review what has occurred in the meantime, because the pledges were assumed before the OAS one month ago. We reveal how far we are from the fulfillment of those pledges because of the government's hesitation and its increasingly obvious intention not to fulfill them. That is reflected in the postponement decision adopted on 18 June, and in the indefinite postponement of municipal elections.

[Liberty Party President Luis Bustamante] The Liberty Movement interprets those actions as a lack of seriousness and views them with great concern for democracy. A de facto ruler cannot possibly try to continue mocking the country and, on this occasion, the international community as well.

[Unidentified reporter] What will you do now?

[Bustamante] Look, the political parties did not really establish a deadline, because we wanted to believe that Mr. Fujimori would keep his word this time. He had offered, both at the Bahamas meeting and during his meeting with the OAS mission in Lima, to immediately begin a dialogue. A month has gone by since the Bahamas meeting, 19 days have gone by since the OAS mission's last visit, and there is still no sign of a direct dialogue.

Mr. Fujimori wants the political parties to participate in this, quote, national dialogue, unquote, that he summoned with corporations and unions that are not representative. A representative democracy is a democracy of parties. The people's opinion is expressed through political parties in a democracy, not through organizations that de facto rulers favor. [end recording]

### Civic Movement Opposes Postponement

*PA2006123492 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Text] Concerns and even disagreements regarding the official decision to suspend the 8 November municipal elections until further notice intensified on 19 June. Cesar Polack Romero, president of the National Election Board, said this process could be held before the end of the year. Artidoro Caceres, who supports the candidacy of Luis Caceres for mayor of Lima, reaffirmed this.

The suspension until further notice of the municipal and regional elections decreed by the government of national emergency and reconstruction continues to be rejected by political parties and candidates. On this occasion, the Lima of the Year 2000 Independent Civic Movement, which supports the candidacy of Luis Caceres Velasquez for mayor of Lima, visited the headquarters of the National Election Board to met with Cesar Polack Romero, president of this autonomous organization.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Did the board president tell you they will be able to hold the municipal and regional elections this year?

[Caceres] They are doing all they can to hold all pending elections this year. He said this will depend on three factors: First, economic problems that must be solved; second, the enactment of laws giving them a strong enough platform to establish the rules of the game; and third, the support of all of us to ensure that the elections—be they the elections for the Democratic Constituent Congress or the municipal elections—will be honest and democratic.

[Reporter] How does the movement you represent view the government's decision?

[Caceres] We are very concerned about it. We are very worried and regret these uncertain rules of the game that tarnish the credibility not only of men but also of political organizations. Peruvians could lose faith and this would be risky for future presidents and prime ministers; people could lose faith in democracy and the law, because what good is a supreme decree, which has a temporary duration, when it is repealed before it expires? Thus, we must defend credibility, which is the main foundation of any society. [end recording]

### PPC Leader Criticizes Suspension

*PA1906155892 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] PPC [Popular Christian Party] leader Luis Bedoya Reyes has said that the PPC will not participate in the national dialogue called by the government. He also said that his party will refrain from registering candidates to the constituent congress. Bedoya Reyes harshly criticized President Alberto Fujimori and the government's decision to suspend municipal elections.

[Begin recording] [Bedoya] I think that the most serious of the two pieces of news is the suspension of the municipal elections. The government is not making clear decisions and it again is playing a guessing game. I think that there is reason to believe that the government wants to first hold the constituent congress elections and then the municipal and regional elections so that it can gauge whether it will obtain a majority in the congressional elections. According to those results and at its whim, it would issue a new law on municipal and regional elections.

The tendency in all dictatorships is to move toward the concentration of power, not toward pluralistic representation. It would not be surprising if the government reestablishes the idea of a single provincial council, thus disregarding the constitutional mandate on district municipalities. Such an idea runs counter to what the government has been advocating: closer ties among the local residents, the voters, citizens and their families, and their immediate authorities. The creation of metropolitan municipalities or solely provincial municipalities reduces this essential communication in countries where democracy is not fully rooted. As a result, regular participation in decisions and administration is irregular.

We are not going to play the game of having the government establish obstacles to see if we react with great democratic dignity. Experience both here and in other countries shows that a political mandate exists for a specific term or period. We also see that when elections have not been held in Peruvian emergency zones, authorities have remained in office until a new authority, one equally legitimate, can replace it.

[Unidentified reporter] Is it possible that the political parties will answer the government by not participating? Is this still a possibility?

[Bedoya] It is not that the parties are bent on giving a negative reply. The fact is that the government, in this game of constant confusion, creates situations that cause perplexity. [end recording]

### Government Extends State of Emergency in Amazon

*PA2106033292 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] Lima, 20 Jun (AFP)—On 20 June, the Peruvian Government extended for 60 more days the state of emergency in a vast Amazon area (Huallaga Valley), viewed as one of the main operational centers of drug traffickers and Shining Path rebels.

According to the authorities, the measure, which affects the departments of Huanuco (Lower Huallaga), San Martin (Upper Huallaga), and the district of Yurimaguas (Loreto), is due to persistent "terrorist actions."

In the Amazon area, located 700 to 1,100 km northeast of Lima, more than 200,000 poor peasants are exclusively engaged in producing coca, the raw material from which cocaine is processed, which is sold to Peruvian and Colombian drug trafficking bands. [passage omitted]

The area, where there are frequent armed clashes between security forces and Shining Path rebels, has been under a state of emergency since 1987.

## Venezuela

### Perez Views Economy, Reform in News Conference

*PA2106040492 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[News conference by President Carlos Andres Perez at the Miraflores Presidential Palace with unidentified moderator and local reporters—live; monitored in progress]

[Excerpts] [Perez] ...the opportunity to bring before the nation those issues you find to be of great importance in the national debate and the people's expectations. I would like to say a few words first to express my satisfaction with the direction the discussion has taken during the week ending 20 June, with regard to the nation's worries.

The main and most outstanding issue is national accord. We have heard very important opinions from: the Catholic Church, opinions which were made public after a meeting of the Episcopal Conference; main leaders of some of the political parties; and national figures and institutions such as Pro-Venezuela, the Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry [Fedecameras], and other such institutions.

There is, and this is what is important, full agreement in all sectors that national accord is necessary. We agree that the country must emerge from this confusing debate—in which opinions are given with no specific objective—creating a state of uncertainty in national public opinion; and we agree it is necessary for Venezuelans to agree on a series of issues, limited if you wish, about the goals that our country must work toward at this time. Thus, we will contribute to the great efforts that have been made these recent years, to bring about a progressive and conclusive solution to Venezuela's economic development process.

I would like to say that the government fully agrees with this idea, which is taking shape in the responsible minds of the people. The president and the entire government is willing to actively contribute toward reaching this agreement. It will identify goals and objectives that Venezuelans must not disagree on but on which we must maintain the same line of action and the same conduct.

It cannot be thought, of course, that I see the national agreement talks as a means to postpone the political debate or as a means for the political organizations to abandon the positions they defend at the national debate. Just as it cannot be said that the other sectors of the country should give up their main objectives. Let us

understand that, above whatever reasons there may be to differ and above the political debate that is the essence of democracy, it is necessary for Venezuelans to establish certain specific goals that we can all agree upon. I am sure we will find many more issues that we agree upon than we expected, when we examine the bases for that national agreement.

[Moderator] The president will now answer questions by the journalists from media organizations from all over the country. Luis Carvajal, from the Miraflores Palace news department, will allow questions in the preestablished order.

[Carvajal] Jesus Lozada Rondon, from EL UNIVERSAL will begin.

[Lozada] Good morning, Mr. President. Peru has announced that it is leaving the Andean Pact. What is your opinion on this?

[Perez] Unfortunately, this was no surprise, although it is reason for concern. As you may remember, I warned this could happen after the coup d'etat against democracy in Peru and again when the Peruvian Government issued a decree stating that it would invoke the safeguards provided by the agreement in order to stay away for a while. Many people were then surprised to learn that the decree was abolished by the Peruvian dictatorship. However, what many people did not realize was that an OAS General Assembly was scheduled to take place three days later in the Bahamas, and that the idea was to obtain a favorable reaction from the foreign ministers. That was the reason why the decree was abolished.

Then they took advantage of the Andean Pact meeting in Quito, attended by the five member nations in order to study a list of uniform tariffs, to announce that they would temporarily withdraw from the Pact.

I am confident that democracy will be restored in Peru very soon, and that the Andean Pact will be reactivated with democracy, because the Andean Pact is one of the main objectives of Latin American integration. It is part of the integration process. Any government that takes ,into consideration the interests of its people and of Latin America will understand that there is no other way to progress and achieve our real economic liberation other than through integration. That is why I feel optimistic about the future. It is deplorable, however, to see that a government has made a decision that goes against the interests of the country that it represents. [passage omitted]

Of course, we have a firm, clear, and categorical position with regard to the Peruvian dictatorship, and we are anguished by the possibility that it could consolidate because it would seriously hurt Latin American democracy in general. It would also mean the return of despotic governments to our region. However, we have also realized that, due to the importance and significance of the Andean Pact, we will not place any obstacles to the continuation of economic relations with Peru that could hurt the advancement of the Andean Pact. We will do everything we can so that Peru will not leave the Andean Pact, except conditioning this to the acceptance of a dictatorship in Peru. That is our country's position.

[Moderator] Elba de Romero, of EL DIARIO DE CARACAS.

[Romero] Good morning.

[Perez] Good morning, Elba.

[Romero] Peru has said that Venezuela is to be blamed for the Andean Pact's failure and has demanded that Venezuela resume its diplomatic relations as a condition to accept the list of uniform tariffs. Would you be willing to resume those relations for the benefit of the Andean Pact? Another question: Since 4 February, practically everyone has given their opinion about the country's situation, and you have rejected those opinions. I would like to hear your sincere opinion about the current situation in the country and about the possible solutions. A third question...

[Perez, interrupting, laughing] Third or fourth?

[Romero] Do you have the names of the military officers who will be in your cabinet, and do you think this will finally eliminate the possibility of a coup d'etat? [laughter]

[Perez, laughing] Well, the journalist's laughter reveals the witticism with which the question was asked. No, that is not true. It is absolutely false that Peru is using the rupture of relations with Venezuela as a pretext for not accepting the list of uniform tariffs. That is false. It cannot be so because Peru cannot sacrifice to such a significant degree by making that demand. It would be sacrificing the Peruvian people... [pauses] if the dictatorial Peruvian Government really cares about its people.

No. They went to the meeting in Quito. They said at the beginning that they would participate only as listeners, due to the rupture of relations. However, when they realized the seriousness of the meeting and saw that the other four countries approved the list of uniform tariffs, they broke their silence and said: No, we disagree, that list of tariffs is not good for Peru. Therefore, we vote against it. That is what really happened. It was a serious blow for the Andean Pact. Nevertheless, we will proceed and will do everything we can so that Peru can remain in the Pact. This situation is due to the fact that the Peruvian economy is being managed by a Peruvian citizen who has been a constant enemy of the Andean Pact. That is the real and absolute truth.

Regarding the other questions, I believe it is very difficult to know who will be, or if there will be, new ministers in the cabinet. However, if there are, I will select them from a wide scope of national personalities. I cannot say that members of the Armed Forces cannot be in the cabinet or that civilians can be. This should be clear.

With regard to the last question. My dear friend and compatriot: There will be no coup d'etat in Venezuela. The last blow from the old coupist tradition in Venezuela occurred on 4 February. What Venezuelans should understand is that 4 February was a crucial test for the Venezuelan Armed Forces. If there was a coupist spirit in Venezuela, or if the Armed Forces wanted to seize power again, no one would have stopped the 4 February coup because they acted by surprise and had enough strength at the time to remain in power. However, the general reaction of the Armed Forces was precisely what made the coup fail. The National Armed Forces' loyalty to democracy was tested on 4 February, and the firmness and strength of the democratic sentiment within the National Armed Forces triumphed on 4 February.

I admire the members of the Armed Forces because they continue studying. After they reach the rank of sublieutenant, they are not immediately promoted. They must attend courses. They must continue updating their knowledge. Today's military equipment is not simple, and therefore training is not only manual. The officer's intelligence and skill is very important because he must handle sophisticated military equipment. This means that soldiers are well-trained men. Therefore, the absurd assumption that a soldier cannot work in another field should be discarded.

On the contrary, the national defense concept encompasses the entire national life. If a member of the Armed Forces can be more useful, or if he is needed at a ministry at a given time, he should be appointed to that ministry. I am satisfied with my decision. It is possible that there could be other appointments to high government positions, especially now that some members of the Armed Forces are retiring. We will see which of them can be appointed to civilian positions. This is an intelligent attitude and part of a nation's sense of austerity because soldiers are part of our human resources, which cannot be wasted. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Perez] Well, the diagnosis is very clear. In Venezuela, there is a great debate on the political situation. As you have seen, some have gone as far as to ask for my resignation. If one believed the demands of some media, one can say that the only one who is opposed to the resignation is the president. This is not true. This would be an irrational act. The democratic system is based on the fulfillment of the Constitution, which discusses a term given to a president.

By the way, no constitution in the world has committed the crazy act of revoking a presidential term. There are, of course, procedures to dismiss a president before his term expires. The Constitution establishes the procedures to try a president if he has failed his obligations or committed a crime. This is established by the Constitution; but the shortening of the term is not included in the Constitution.

Of course, the conscience of a man can take him to the realization that he has failed and must resign, giving way to his being replaced by another person. Of course, if I felt that way, I would not hesitate to resign. But I understand the justified concerns of many Venezuelans over the situation that we are experiencing because the transformations that we are undertaking require a great deal of courage and decisionmaking.

In other words, I could betray my country by taking away the solution to the problems and devoting myself to maintaining a specific level of popularity. A man with a historical responsibility cannot do this. What do I want? It is my responsibility to run the country during these crucial times and when we were on the verge of full disaster. No one could have saved Venezuela from inflation. If we had not adopted the measures that we did, we would have led the country into misery.

As I have repeatedly stated, various sectors have attacked the government's economic package. Who has presented an alternative program, other than a return to the past? That is impossible. What do all production sectors in the country believe? They criticize this or that, but they have all said that they are behind the policies initiated by President Perez. I must be patient and flexible to bear this burden of suffering criticism. In the end, people will see it is unfair. But we decided to adopt a path that we believe is the right path for Venezuela.

Take a look at the other Latin American countries. Could you tell me of another country that is doing things different from Venezuela? Are we all wrong? I do not think this is true. Can you tell me of any important and serious international organization that does not praise the economic policies undertaken by Venezuela. This is the reality that we are facing, and this is the security of what I am doing. I am convinced of what I have to do and what I am doing.

Obviously, we are forced to try to seek possible compensation to the people for the sacrifices that they are making. We had to adopt some measures because not doing so cannot be justified. These are the compensatory programs that we have established, such as the food scholarships, PAN [expansion unknown], distribution of school supplies, day care centers, foster homes [multihogares], and economic support for the people. This is the formula that we have created to alleviate these problems. We are convinced that we are moving toward resolving the problems.

Do you know how much the Venezuelan economy grew last year? It grew by 10 percent, which is the largest growth rate in the world. [as heard] Then the following observation comes to mind: Very well, these are the macroeconomic figures. But what happens with the microeconomics, which is what is really important. The macroeconomic aspects of the economy must be resolved so that healthy microeconomics can exist.

First, strong, clear, sincere, and firm foundations must be established so that the Venezuelan economy becomes

productive. Consequently, after the improvement of the macroeconomics, the improvement of all aspects of the lives of Venezuelans will follow. But this will not occur immediately. I repeat that this is not grounds for not recognizing that the state must take urgent actions to alleviate the serious situation the people are confronting in the meantime.

As I said before, the state [as heard] grew by 10 percent last year. And what is going to happen this year? I have already received information on the data that will be provided by the Central Bank, surely by 22 or 23 June. It turns out that, despite all these serious problems that we are confronting, the economy continues to grow by 10 percent. This is the largest rate of growth in Latin America. This is taking place despite all the problems. Here, the engine of growth has been set in motion, and it will not stop. Of course, we can give it so many blows that it may derail one day.

There is something more. The use of cement in Venezuela, which is an indicator of the construction and the work in a country, grew by 40 percent during the first quarter of this year, as compared to the first quarter of last year. Something even more incredible is that the sale of food, food consumption, in Venezuela during the first quarter of this year grew by 15 percent, as compared to the first quarter of last year. I am referring to an increase in the volume of food sales, not prices, as some may argue that food prices have gone up. However, there is no question about the increase in the cost of living and the fact that no salary compensation has been achieved, which has caused many problems and anxiety among the low-income sectors.

These data are reported by private enterprise, not the government. These data are reported by the Central Bank and (?Cavidea), which is the organization that groups food producers and merchants in the country. Unemployment has also been reduced. Now, I am not saying that we are living in the best of worlds because the deterioration that had taken place in Venezuela was enormous.

During the 1980's, the real salaries of Venezuelans plummeted. We have stopped salaries from falling further. The level of salaries in 1989 was very low. The reduction of real salaries did not continue in 1990. The current level of salaries is very low, and from there it is slowly growing. This shows that the policies implemented by the government have been fair and legitimate, although we regrettably will have to put up with the criticism and anxiety of many Venezuelans.

Not only is the low-income population receiving support from the compensatory programs, but the middle class is receiving support as well. The middle class has sustained a harsh blow and, within this group, there is great reservation, anxiety, and dissatisfaction toward the government. I understand this, but I regrettably do not have short-term ideas on how to avoid it.

However, you see, for example, that all the basic activities of a middle class family have been exempted from taxes today, even the cost of repairing vehicles. This is an increase of their salary and an improvement of their situation.

In the [word indistinct] Ayacucho Marshal scholarship program, we have devised a program creating 18,000 new scholarships that will basically favor the middle class. Thus, we are also taking action to improve the situation of the middle class. This is the situation that we have in the country. [passage omitted]

[Carvajal] Tulio Leyton, for ULTIMAS NOTICIAS.

[Leyton] Good morning, Mr. President. I would like to ask what your opinion is about the debate that begins on 23 June at the Congress about the constitutional reforms, which brushed aside the minority parties' proposal for a reduction in the presidential term? Could you tell us what your decision on this is? Would you ask your party, through the appropriate commission, to allow your deputies to vote freely with their conscience, if and when the presidential term reduction issue is presented among the constitutional reforms? Secondly, as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, what is your opinion on the hunger strike by Commander Chavez? He has been prohibited from.... [pauses] He has been denied medical attention and a transfer to a military hospital. Lastly, Mr. President, what is your opinion now that the courts have handed down their ruling on the IVSS [Venezuelan Institute of Social Security] case, where the board of directors has reportedly been charged with mismanagement of the institution's funds.

[Perez] The problem of constitutional reforms is of such great importance that I may make some sort of official statement on the matter. I must be cautious about what I say in this statement because this is, as I mentioned, an issue of the highest national interest and the debate around which the hopes of the Venezuelan people have been centered. This is so to the point that there is discussion about whether constitutional reforms or a constituent assembly should resolve this problem. I believe that the members of parliament and the parties are following the path of reforms, which they have written and now go on to discuss in the plenum. I, of course, support the process that is taking place, but I have certain concerns that I will describe here because they are concerns about central issues that I have clear thoughts about.

I believe that not including, for example, the right of all Venezuelans to a uninominal vote at all collective elections is not very beneficial. I believe that the uninominal vote is something that all the people are demanding, even militants of the political parties. The people want to vote for people and not for lists or slates. This, therefore, I believe should be a part of a constitutional reform package, in order to respond to the will of the people.

It is not a bad measure. There are those who say that the uninominal vote would eliminate minority party or

minority group representation. But no; we can establish the uninominal vote as the general rule for all elections and establish in the Constitution that the law will determine the way to give the minorities their representation—a proportional representation to the minorities. There would then be a way to join uninominal vote and minority representation. That is one issue.

Another issue I find very negative, and I believe that the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate must think about is the issue of the famous mandate revocation referendums. First, we must note that no other country in the world has thought of such a thing. Of course, there can always be a first time. The fact that this has not occurred elsewhere does not mean that it cannot occur in Venezuela. Government entities would have a high level of instability if you could request the dismissal of a mayor, a governor, and even the president. There are certain rules.... [pauses] There is no such thing as a perfect organization. There are certain rules that must be obeyed. These people are always elected by uninominal vote and by majority vote.

A mayor must receive a decisive majority of the votes in his municipality. He is elected for a specific time period. This gives stability and security to the process. On the other hand, many constitutions in the world have established that the chambers of congress may be dissolved. No one has thought of the other: to revoke the presidents mandate or that of a governor or a mayor. They do establish the manner in which a president, a mayor, or a governor can be removed, if he commits a serious offense or a crime. Therefore, I believe that the mandate revocation referendums would add a destabilizing element to the country.

These are risks that must be taken when a country elects a governor for five or three years and a mayor for three years. That term would end because the instability would be enormous; if, for example, a weak party wins the mayoral election, and the larger parties unite to carry out a mandate revocation referendum. It seems to me that this scenario, although it appears to be.... [pauses] This is why things sometimes become illusions. Mandate revocation would seem to be very democratic, but that is not so. What a process needs is stability. This is similar to cutting the terms of elected officials short.

If, for example, we establish that presidential terms are to last four years instead of five, all would be fine. Cutting a term short, however, even if the Constitution allows it, is unconstitutional. We must look at things thinking about how to defend and safeguard that which has a fundamental value. We must not, in responding to a temporary passion or to carry out a political maneuver, damage the basic issue that is the solid foundation of the country's institutions. That is my position on this, which I have described in general terms for you. [passage omitted]

[Moderator] Journalist Lizbeth de Rios of YVKE Mundial Radio will take the floor.

[Rios] Good morning, Mr. President. First of all, I thank you for remembering the State of Trujillo, which is my home state.

[Perez] We come from the same state. Like we say there, [words indistinct]. [laughter]

[Rios] Mr. President, freedom of expression in Venezuela has been an example for the rest of Latin America. Your administration has dealt a blow to that freedom in Venezuela. The station for which I work, namely YVKE Mundial, was a victim of an attack against freedom of expression. Have you reflected on freedom of expression in Venezuela, taking into consideration that it is one of the basic pillars of the democracy that you champion.

[Perez] I sincerely think that this is more the result of a feeling that you have inside than the need for dialogue and controversy in the democratic life. I think that there is no country with greater freedom of expression than Venezuela. This is neither a false statement nor a vain act of my government. All of you can feel that there is absolute freedom of expression in Venezuela.

Moreover, many foreign journalists here have questioned me on certain things that are published in our media, for which journalists would be brought before justice in other countries. There is absolute freedom of expression here. Anyone can say what he wants, the way he wants to say it. Obviously, there are some moments in which some action is required. In the case of YVKE Mundial, calls to insurrection were being made. The radio station was reporting that this or that was going to be done to the inmates of San Carlos Prison. The radio station was urging the people to show up at San Carlos Prison. Can this be tolerated? We had to impose a sanction to show that the state cannot tolerate such actions.

In other words, at any given time, a medium can become an organ for committing a crime. Article 66 of the Constitution establishes the aforementioned guidelines. This was a very mild sanction. You should realize that the country accepted this sanction. We even shortened the duration of the sanction. But it was necessary to adopt some sanction because the result was very serious. The owner of the station told me that they understood that the government had to do something in view of the situation. Let us even suppose that this action would have been a mistake or an exaggeration by the government. This cannot mean that there is no freedom of press in Venezuela. Quite the contrary. It is widely recognized that freedom of the press has no limitation here. I am satisfied with this because I think that, although it would be desirable to be able to control some excesses, who is going to determine the excesses or say what is not going to be allowed? This is a very subjective matter that lends to personal interpretations, which lead to the elimination of freedom of press.

Therefore, I prefer freedom of the press with excesses over a controlled freedom of the press. On this, I have nothing to hide, and I feel proud about this freedom of

expression in the country. However, I want to ask the media to help ennoble this essential value of democracy and dignity of mankind, which is the free expression of thought.

How many reasons does one have to complain about the headlines that many times appear in the newspapers? You read the news item and see that many times journalists have just reported what the source said. However, many times the headline says something different from the item, without it being your fault. I hope this comes to an end.

I have always told the ministers not to complain or protest but to make the necessary clarifications. Public opinion is definitely going to regulate and guide the true freedom of expression, not the repressive measures adopted by one government. This is my position.

[Moderator] [name indistinct] of EL NACIONAL.

[Reporter] Speaking about your previous response, this morning EL NACIONAL received four telephone calls threatening to place a bomb in the basement of the newspaper building. If, in fact, you proclaim freedom of expression, do you not think that a state of terror and attempts to threaten the media are being created?

The second question is related to the Advisory Council. Pedro Vallenilla, who has been closely involved in these decisions and the development of your initiative, withdrew from the Council saying, among other things, that he did believe that all the recommendations made by the Advisory Council will be carried out. What is your opinion on this? Thank you.

[Perez] Regarding the bomb threat, even a superficial analysis would make anyone realize that the government is the least interested in hearing this type of news, which reflects instability and a lack of security. This is precisely one of the destabilization methods being used here in Caracas, particularly in Caracas. The situation in the interior is quite different. This creates a lot of tension. I heard that on 19 June pre-school children had to be evacuated due to a bomb threat. This is despicable. It shows how far the sick minds of those who want to destabilize the country's democratic life will go.

We must not permit this. We must condemn these actions because they are detrimental to the country. The promoters of bomb threats want to give the impression that there is no stability in Venezuela. For example, what is the person doing who set a tourist bus on fire in Merida? Is he helping the country? Is he really attacking the government? No. He is sending a message to world tourists, telling them not to travel to Venezuela because their bus will be set on fire.

We must see these things as they really are, and then determine what things we should support and what things we should struggle against in our country. These are very serious actions.

Regarding the other question, I am not aware of any such statement by Vallenilla. However, I must stress that the recommendations made by the Advisory Council related to the executive branch have been complied with and are in the process of being fulfilled. This is clear. However, the recommendations were not all for the executive branch. Some pertain to the judicial branch and others to the legislative branch. In fact, I have been constantly demanding compliance with those recommendations. The other day, I invited the former members of the Advisory Council to dinner. Next week, I will hold an informal meeting with the former members of the Advisory Council—because they are no longer members—with all the ministers. During that meeting, we will review all the recommendations made by the Advisory Council and their individual evaluation of the way in which those recommendations have been implemented.

We are permanently working, and we are permanently reviewing the things we do or fail to do.

[Moderator] With that answer, we will conclude the news conference. The national government thanks all journalists representing the Venezuelan media who were present. Thank you.

## New Top Military Command Sworn In 19 Jun

*PA2006033692 Paris AFP in Spanish 2150 GMT 19 Jun 92*

[Text] Caracas, 19 Jun (AFP)—The new inspector general and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Venezuelan Armed Forces were sworn in on 19 June, thereby completing the reorganization of the top Venezuelan military command.

The reorganization, which traditionally takes place in June, was marked by rumors of another military uprising this year such as the one that took place on 4 February 1992. Those rumors were systematically denied by the generalship and admiralty, who reiterated their loyalty to the Constitution and the government.

A week ago President Carlos Andres Perez accelerated the process by appointing former Defense Minister Fernando Ochoa Antich as the new foreign minister. Antich will be retiring from the Army shortly.

The new defense minister will be Air Force General Ivan Jimenez, which according to the local media came as a surprise to the "favorites," Army and Air Force Generals Pedro Rangel and Eutimio Fuguett.

Rangel, Fuguett, and Navy Commander Vice Admiral Ignacio Pena were ratified in their respective posts.

The Armed Forces of National Cooperation (FAC), a military police organization, however, will now have a new commander: General Jose Rendon.

The top military command was completed with Army General Oswaldo Suju Raffo as inspector of the Armed

Forces, and Vice Admiral Radames Munoz Leon as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The two were sworn in on 19 June.

The new top military command will be as follows:

Defense Minister: Air Force General Ivan Jimenez Sanchez

Inspector General of the Armed Forces: Army General Oswaldo Suju Raffo

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: Vice Admiral Radames Munoz Leon

Army Commander: General Pedro Remigio Rangel Rojas

Navy Commander: Vice Admiral Ignacio Pena Cimarro

Air Force Commander: General Eutimio Fuguett Borregales

Armed Forces of National Cooperation Commander: General Jose F. Rendon Reyes

Deputy Defense Minister: Army General Oscar Gonzalez Beltran

All of the men have ranks of division generals (major generals) or vice admirals, the highest military ranks in Venezuela.

### Defense Minister on Appointments

*PA2006043192 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Report by Cecilia Pachano]

[Text] Defense Minister Ivan Dario Jimenez has ordered the Armed Forces' High Command to work expeditiously on a promotion system that will not cause disturbances within the Armed Forces.

[Begin Gen. Jimenez recording] We are consolidating the Armed Forces with these changes. We will continue with the generational succession, which of course helps all classes to get promoted and to remain calm about their expectations, as Admiral Daniels has just said. [end recording]

The statements by the defense minister were made during the change of command ceremony in the offices of the Defense Ministry. Among the newly appointed officials are new Inspector General General Oswaldo Suju Raffo; Admiral Radames Munoz Leon, chief of staff; and General Gonzalo Bajares Colmenares, director of security and social welfare.

Adm. Elias Daniel spoke on behalf of the outgoing officials. He reflected on the importance of the necessary generational succession and the historical moment experienced by those who assume new duties or go into retirement. He mentioned the 4 February events and what he considered to be its most fatal legacy: the uncertainty within the Armed Forces.

### AD President on Lifting Parliamentary Immunity

*PA2006023092 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 92*

[Report by Cecilia Pachano]

[Text] Democratic Action [AD] President Humberto Celli has announced that on 22 June the AD Executive Committee will establish its position on the cases of legislators Antonio Rios and Gabriel Pena Navas.

AD President Humberto Celli said his party has traditionally voted in favor of lifting parliamentary immunity when the Supreme Court of Justice so requires. However, he did not rule out the possibility that Rios may give up his parliamentary immunity.

[Begin Celli recording] One must understand that the party's labor movement is giving a just demonstration of solidarity with the country's primary labor leader and the former AD trade union secretary. The labor group's position is logical, and it must be respected and understood. [end recording]

Regarding the alleged interference of Alfaro Ucero in the Peasant Federation's electoral process, Humberto Celli said the statements made by his fellow party member were made during an internal party activity, so they cannot be considered interference.

Concerning the country's situation, he said that it is gradually becoming normal. With each passing day, the falsity of rumors is confirmed, and disturbances become less violent.

When asked about the possibility of including more military officers in the cabinet, the AD president said he did not know of any new changes in the executive branch.

### FIV President on Foreign Debt Renegotiation

*PA1906153592 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 92*

[Text] Carlos Hernandez Delfino, the government's foreign debt negotiator and Venezuelan Investment Fund [FIV] chairman, said that a modification of the foreign debt restructuring agreement signed in December 1990 has not been proposed. Hernandez reported this to VENPRESS international correspondent Lissete Gonzalez; he also said there has been a significant reduction in the amount of refinanced capital.

[Begin recording] [Gonzalez] Carlos Hernandez Delfino, negotiator for Venezuela's foreign credits and FIV chairman, reported that the Venezuelan foreign debt was reduced by $1.573 billion between its restructuring in late 1990 and 31 March of 1992. He said that this represents one of the advantages of the government's

financial plan, and will determine the benefits the plan offers for Venezuela. Hernandez reaffirmed to the international financial community that the country is not seeking a renegotiation of the debt previously restructured in 1990.

[Hernandez] What we presented has to do with that part of the debt not yet restructured, and has created a very compromising situation because of insufficient government funds. Therefore, we have considered refinancing part of this small portion of the debt, made up mainly of promissory notes to suppliers, debts to multilateral and bilateral organizations, and a small amount of other nonrestructured debts. [end recording]

The international financial community reaffirmed its confidence in the country to the FIV president, on a medium and long-term basis, and showed interest in the privatization process, which Hernandez said would be hastened.